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A LOVER'S LAMENT.

BY LARRY LINNET.

Once on a time—not long ago—
Exactly when, you need not know,
A maiden, young and fair to see,
Was loved, almost adored by me.
Her soul was pure as mountain ice,
Untainted with a single vice;
Her heart was warm with honest love,
Pure as *the angels know above;*
But, ah! 'tis misery now to dwell
Upon the thought—my darling fell!

No brush can paint the misery known
To those who find themselves alone—
Alone, with all the world so near—
To mourn and weep with bitter tear,
A sure or doubtful loss of those
We love so dearly, but who chose
To torture us and calmly say,
"Thou art the cause, away! away!"
And so 'tis misery now to dwell
Upon the thought—my darling fell!

I sadly wander day by day,
While grief holds full and heartless sway.
I look across the fields at night
When Luna lends a friendly light,
And think I see her handsome face,
Whereon the *lines of sorrow trace*
Their ugly furrows. Oft it so seems
She comes to me in troubled dreams
And whispers words 'twere vain to tell,
For, she—my life, my idol—fell!

Look down, thou melancholy moon;
And tell me—shall I see her soon?
Ah, if she knew what love is mine!
What tender *memories fall in line,*
Wander through every inmost thought—
Sweet memories often dearly bought—
She would not suffer me to feel
The woes now mine, nor curse the peel
Whereon my darling slipped and—well,
That orange-peel whereon she fell!

AMONG THE ICEBERGS.

BY CAPT. JAKE HAWTHORNE.

"I am a sea tramp," said Jeff Turcott, as he squared himself for a yarn in the forecastle of the *Mary Malone*, a stanch brig in the China trade out of Boston.

"Leastways, if there are tramps ashore there are tramps at sea—chaps that wouldn't make three v'yages with the same timbers under them if you made them a present of the ship; because, why, it gets so blamed monotonous, so to speak, and that is the kind of critter I am.

"I've sailed north and south, and east and west, and here and there promiscuous to the other p'ints of the compass; but I never come so nigh losing the number of my mess as once in the Arctic Ocean.

"We was in the Cachalot that trip, a square-rigged ship, owned in New Bedford, and we was after '*right*' whales. Sperm is all right, when you can get enough of it, but that ain't always easy.

"So our skipper would rather take a chance on good right whales, when they was plenty, than to chase cachalots all over the North Pacific.

"So we shipped up through the straits and got on the grounds early the first year, and when winter came we worked down under the lee of an island, and spent it as well as we could.

"There ain't much fun in it, but what with cards and sleigh parties after musk deer, bear hunts, and games, we managed to put in the winter.

"But I tell you I was mighty glad when the ice broke away, and we saw a chance to get out of the bay.

"The old man was in a hurry. You see we was nearly full when the ice drove us into the bay, and he reckoned we could fill up in two months, slip down the coast with the cargo, and get away in time to be back on the grounds the same year.

"Everything seemed to play right into his hands, and every day almost, when the try-pots were not busy, we'd strike a whale; and twice I knew of we had three of them alongside, and the ship smelled like an oil factory.

"We didn't seem to mind that, for old salts get used to these things, and we was as anxious as any one could be to get back, because our lay was sure to be good with such a cargo, and we counted on a big time with the girls we left behind us.

"We had a man aboard we called Prophet Pete. He was a Cape Cod man, a long, lank skeleton, with a face on him that would drive a man crazy if he had any love of the beautiful, so cussed homely was he.

"Then he was one of these infernal vision-seeing fools, and kept the men in hot water with his prophecies.

"Whether it was just bull-head luck or what not, I don't know, but whatever Prophet Pete Pulver said was sure to come out true, and the men got so they believed every word he said. And so, when he came to me one day, just before we struck the last whale, I knew he was coming to me with a vision.

"'I've had a revelation, Jeff,' he says, in a voice like a handsaw going through a knot.

"'Revelation be blowed,' I said. 'What's *he* got to do with the Cachalot?'

"'You don't understand,' he whined. 'What I want to say is that I have seen a vision.'

"Then I got mad, and said: 'And what I wanter say is, that you'll see more stars and cut more capers than if you was hit by a cyclone, if you come fooling around here with your visions. You're a Jonah, that's what you are, Pete Pulver.'

"'But this is important. I never had such a vision before, and I tell you this, if the Cachalot don't sail within three days, she will meet with awful peril. I——'

"Mates, I started for that infernal prophet, and I'd have stove in his figure-head, sure, but he got out of Galilee so quick I couldn't reach him.

"But he ambled 'round among the men, and told his yarn until he got them so worked up that he nigh about bred a mutiny; and he wouldn't stop it, and the mate had to clap the darbies on him, and shove him down in the brig.

"He didn't seem to care for that, either, and when they was hauling him below, he sung out that they'd remember what he said when trouble came.

"Putting him into the hold didn't seem to make no difference, for the thing had got to working among the men, and they was just as sure we were going to have trouble as if an angel had come down and told them; and they were ekally certain that the old man would catch it for putting Prophet Pete in the brig.

"I didn't say much, mates; but I'm like all old sailors, a little inclined to be superstitious, and I was uneasy about the thing.

"It got so hot that the old man called us aft and made us a little speech. He said we was good men, every one, and he didn't want to have any trouble; but no more he wouldn't allow no sea lawyers to come aboard him and run his ship.

"And if any of us felt as Pete did, why, there was a place for him along with Pete, and if we didn't take a drop on it pretty quick, some one might get a taste of the cat.

"Now, that *kind of argument* is pretty strong and convincing, and we understood that the only way to get out of that was to buckle in and get the ship full as quick as we could, and then we could get away.

"No man shirked his duty, and the second day Pete was back among us. He'd submitted to the powers that be, and promised not to make no more prophecies that trip, if he burst a blood vessel trying to keep it in.

"But he looked mighty solemn when three days passed, and we had just towed the last whale up to the side and set in to get the blubber aboard.

"We worked hard, but it was no use trying, and we had to leave part of the work for the next day. Prophet Peter didn't speak, but I'd a blamed sight rather he'd howled like a hurricane; it wouldn't have scared me half so much. He went around with his jaw dropped, his face pale as a ghost, and a look on it like he had given up all hope and was just going to die.

"I wanted to bust him in the jaw; but what good would that do? I'd liked to have seen him keel-hauled—anything to take that awful look out of his face; and I never felt happier than I did next day when the last of the blubber came aboard, and we squared away for the straits.

"We had been dodging ice ever since we came out of the bay, and now when we headed up to lay a course, we found plenty more of it. The most we met was in scattered floes, some of them as big as a house, and we dodged among them as well as we could.

"Pete did his work like a man, but you could see he was only doing it because it was his duty, not that he thought it would do anybody any good.

"'We seem to be skipping along all right, Pete,' I says.

"'Wait until night,' he answers in a hollow voice.

"I looked for a belaying pin to hit him with, but he sidled away and got out of my reach. The next day went all right and we had plenty of room to dodge the ice, and at night would be the time when we must look out.

"In the middle watch that night I had the deck, with Pete as one of the watch, and I saw him sneak forward and take his station in the foretop. I didn't want to stay with the fool, for his look made cold chills run down my back and into my boots; so I went up the main shrouds and into the top to take a look. There was nothing in sight, and it was cold aloft, so I slid down and planked the deck to keep warm.

"Everything was going nicely, and I was just beginning to think what a fool I was to allow Pete Pulver to bother me, when he came sliding down a backstay, and ran up to me.

"'It's come!' he hissed. 'Tell the mate; he wouldn't believe me.'

"'What's come?' I gasped.

"He pointed forward, and I saw a sight such as I never see afore in the Northern seas. All around us, in front, astern, on both bows, and on the quarters, were great icebergs, and we had crept among them without knowing it.

"Pete Pulver's prophecy had come true, for if we escaped from the net into which the ship had thrust herself it would be a miracle.

"I sung out for the mate, and he jumped up on the rail and took one look.

"'Call all hands,' he sung out, hurriedly, as he jumped down again. 'You, there, Pete, rout out the Captain.'

"The old man was on deck in a moment, and he was too good a sailor not to see the danger, and that the 'bergs were closing in, and only quick work could save us.

"Right ahead were two 'bergs, perhaps two hundred fathoms apart, but drawing in fast. On every hand we were hemmed in, and his decision was quickly made.

"'Set everything that will draw, alow and aloft, Mr. Trysail,' he ordered. 'I'm going out of this pack. Stetson, you take the wheel, and do as I tell you, for your life.'

"Stetson, harpooner in the Captain's boat, laid his brown hand on the wheel, and the old man jumped up on the rail, where the helmsman could see him.

"We swarmed aloft like a flock of bees, and before you could think, the ship was packed from rail to truck. There was a good ten-knot breeze just over the starboard quarter, and the Captain raised his hand.

"'Head her due west, you at the wheel; steady—so!'

"The ship swung round and headed for the opening between the two 'bergs. We understood then what he meant to do, and though it was fearful risky, we knew well that it was the only thing to do.

"The good ship seemed to know what was expected of her, and fairly seemed to fly. The 'bergs were closing in, and we knew it would be touch and go.

"But Captain Crafts stood like a statue on the rail, and his voice was steady as he spoke:

"'Port a little—steady; that's well!'

"The Cachalot's horn went in between the 'bergs, and every man held his breath. If the ice extended under water farther than we knew, it would be the end of all.

"High above us loomed the two 'bergs, with their lofty towers and turrets, and the space between seemed perilously narrow.

"'Starboard, there!' cried the Captain. 'Now, then—helm amidships.'

"There was an *awful grating* sound along the keel, such a sound as I never heard before and never want to hear again, and Prophet Pete whispered in my ear:

"'My dream, my dream!'

"Mates, I turned on that bloody pirate and give it to him right between the eyes. If we went to Davy Jones I'd at least have it out of *him*.

"I felt the ship heel to port and lift at the stern, and then she slid off into deep water; Stetson put the helm down, and, with the icebergs astern, the Cachalot was flying on her course, saved by a hair.

"And I never felt so happy as I did to think that I knocked that croaker out so that he couldn't see how it was done.

"Eight bells, mates. Away you go."

And we jumped on deck before the *mate got to the foksel hatch.*

Bill Nye on Hotels.

America has made many gigantic strides, writes Bill Nye, in the *New York World*, aside from those made at the battle of Bull Run, and her people spend much of *their time pointing* with pride to her remarkable progress, but we are prone to dwell too much upon our advantages as a summer resort and our adroit methods of declining the Presidency before we are asked, while we forget some of our more important improvements, like the elevated railway and the American hotel.

Let us, for a moment, look at the great changes that have been wrought in hotels during the past century. How marked has been the improvement and how wonderful the advancement! Everything has been changed. Even the towels have been changed!

Electric bells, consisting of a long and alert wire with an overcoat button at one end and a reticent boy at the other, have taken the place of the human voice and a low-browed red elm club. Where once we were compelled to fall down a dark, narrow staircase, now we can go down the elevator or wander down the wrong stairway and find ourselves in the laundry.

Where once we were mortified by being compelled to rise at table, reach nine feet and stab a porous pancake with our fork, meantime wiping the milk gravy out of a large yellow bowl with our coat tails, now we can hire a tall, lithe gentleman in a full dress suit to pass us the pancakes.

Even the bar-rooms of American hotels are changed. Once the bar-tender waited till his customer ran all his remarks into one long hoarse word, with a hiccough on the end, and then he took him by the collar and threw him out into the cold and chaotic night. Now the bar-tender gradually rises on the price of drinks till his customer is frozen out, and while he is gone to the reading-room to borrow some more money the chemist moves the bar somewhere else, and when the guest returns he finds a barber shop where he thought he left a bar-room.

It is very rare now that we see a United States Senator snaking a two-year-old Mambrino hair trunk up three *flights of stairs* to his room in order to secure the labor vote. Men, as well as hotels and hotel soap, have changed. Where once a cake of soap would only last a few weeks, science has come in and perfected a style of pink soap, flavored with vanilla, that will last for years, and a new slippery elm towel that is absolutely impervious to moisture. Hand in hand this soap and towel go gayly down the corridors of time, welcoming the coming and speeding the parting guest, jumping deftly out of the hands of the aristocracy into the hands of a receiver, but always calm, smooth, and latherless.

A great many droll characters and bright, shrewd men are met with among hotel proprietors wherever you go. "The Fat Contributor" was lecturing once in the State of Kentucky, and had occasion to take dinner at a six-bit hotel. After the meal Mr. Griswold stepped up to the counter, took out a bale of bank-notes, which he had received for his lecture the evening before, and asked what the damage was.

"Three dollars," said the blue grass gentleman, who had buttoned his collar with a ten-penny nail, while he looked at "Gris" with a pained expression.

"Yes, but a man ought to be able to board here a week for $30. The whole house didn't cost more than $40 or $15. What's your idea in charging me $3 for a wad of hominy and a piece of parched pork?"

"Well, sir," said the urbane landlord, as he put out the fire at a distance of twenty feet by emptying his salivary surplus on it, "I need the money!"

The frankness and open, candid manner of the man won Mr. Griswold, and he asked him if he thought $3 would be enough. The landlord said he could get along with that. Then Griswold opened his valise and took out a large brunette bottle of liniment marked "For external use." He passed it over to the landlord and told him that this stuff worked as well on the inside as it did on the outside. In a few moments the liniment of the "Fat Contributor" and the liniment of the landlord had merged into each other, and a friendly feeling sprang up between the two men which time has never effaced. I have often thought of this and wondered why it is that hotel men are not more open and cordial with their guests. Many a time I have paid a large bill grudgingly when I would have done it cheerfully if the landlord had told me he was in need.

Brussels Lace.

Brussels lace is celebrated all over the world, and we must not fail to visit one of the places where this beautiful and costly lace is made. Here we see a number of women, very quiet, very neatly dressed, and in some cases with wonderfully delicate and soft-looking hands, although they are all plain working-women. Each is busy fashioning the delicate pattern of a piece of lace; and it is said that each woman has a pattern of her own, which she always makes, and which, perhaps, descended from her mother and grandmother. Some of the women are working on cushions, with pins and bobbins, and some are using needles and the finest and most delicate thread. We are told that this thread is made by hand, and it is so delicate that it has to be spun in damp cellar because in the dry upper air it would break before it is finished. There are old women in Brussels who have spent nearly all their lives spinning in cellars. —*Frank R. Stockton, in St. Nicholas.*

AN old maid may make herself generally useful, but an old bachelor is *generally in everybody's way*, unless needed for something. —*Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.*

"WE DENY THE WRIT."

The Decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Anarchist Case.

No Federal Question Involved, and the Court Unanimous in This Opinion.

How the News Was Received by the Condemned Men in the Chicago Jail.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 3.

The Supreme Court of the United States yesterday denied the motion for a writ of error in the anarchist cases. The decision was delivered by Chief Justice Waite and was that of the full bench. It occupied thirty-seven minutes in rapid reading. When the justices entered the room Justices Miller and Waite sighed deeply a number of times, and the voice of the latter trembled for some minutes after he began reading. At times he repeatedly faltered, and, going back, re-read whole sentences. The faces of the other seven Justices were turned to the floor during nearly the entire time of the delivery. Occasionally Justice Waite took his eyes from the paper, looked the audience in the face, and gave emphasis to points in the decision which marked the outline of his intentions and showed what had guided the bench in reaching its conclusion. Following is the text of the opinion:

When, as in this case, application is made to us on the suggestion of one of our number to whom a similar application has been previously addressed for the allowance of a writ of error to the highest court of a State, under Section 709 of the Revised Statutes, it is our duty to ascertain not only whether any question reviewable here was made and decided in the proper court below, but whether it is of a character to justify the bringing the judgment here for re-examination.

In our opinion the writ ought not to be allowed by the court if it appears from the face of the record that the decision of the Federal question which is complained of was so plainly right as not to require argument; and especially if it is in accordance with our own well-considered judgments in similar cases. That is in effect what was done in Twitchell vs. The Commonwealth, 7 Wall, 323, when the writ was refused because the questions presented by the record were "no longer subjects of discussion," although if they had been in the opinion of the court "open" it would have been allowed. When under Section 5 of our Rule 6 a motion to affirm is united with a motion to dismiss, for want of jurisdiction, the practice has been to grant the motion to affirm when the question on which the jurisdiction depends was so manifestly decided right that the case ought not to be held for further argument. Arrowsmith vs. Harmoning, 118 United States, 194, 195; Church vs. Kelsey, 121 United States, 282.

The propriety of adopting a similar rule upon motions in open court for the allowance of a writ is apparent, for certainly we would not be justified as a court in sending out a writ to bring up for review a judgment of the highest court of a State, when it is apparent on the face of the record that it would be our duty to grant a motion to affirm as soon as it was made in proper form.

In the present case we have had the benefit of argument in support of the application, and, while counsel have not deemed it their duty to go fully into the merits of the questions involved, they have shown us distinctly what the decisions were of which they complain, and how the questions arose. In this way we are able to determine, as a court in session, whether the errors alleged are such as to justify us in bringing the case here for review.

We proceed, then, to consider what the questions are in which, if it exists at all, our jurisdiction depends.

The particular provisions of the Constitution of the United States on which counsel rely are found in Arts. IV., V., VI., and XIV. of the amendments, as follows:

Art. IV. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable search and seizures shall not be violated.

Art. V. No person . . . shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

Art. VI. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law.

Art. XIV. Sec. 1. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law.

That the first ten articles of amendment were not intended to limit the powers of the State governments in respect to their own citizens, but to operate on the National Government alone, was decided more than a half century ago, and that decision has been steadily adhered to since. Barron vs. Baltimore, 7 Peters, 243, 247; Livingston vs. Moore, Idem., 469, 552; Fox vs. Ohio, 5 How, 410, 434; Smith vs. Maryland, 18 How, 71, 76; Withers vs. Buckley, 20 How, 81, 91; Pervear vs. The Commonwealth, 5 Wall, 475, 479; Twitchell vs. The Commonwealth, 7 How, 321, 325; Justices vs. Murray, 9 Wall, 274, 278; Edwards vs. Elliott, 21 Wall, 532, 557; Walker vs. Sauvinet, 92 United States, 90; United States vs. Cruikshank, 92 United States, 542, 552; Pearson vs. Yewdall, 95 United States, 294, 296; Davidson vs. New Orleans, 96 United States, 97, 101; Kelly vs. Pittsburg, 104 United States, 79; Presser vs. Illinois, 116 United States, 252, 265.

It was contended, however, in argument that though originally the first ten amendments were adopted as limitations on Federal power, yet in so far as they secure and recognize fundamental rights, common law rights of the man, they make them privileges and immunities of the man as a citizen of the United States, and can not now be abridged by a State under the fourteenth amendment.

In other words, while the ten amendments as limitations on power only apply to the Federal Government, and not to the States, yet in so far as they *declare or recognize rights of persons*, these rights are theirs as citizens of the *United States*, and the fourteenth amendment as to such rights limits State power, as the ten amendments had limited Federal power.

It is also contended that the provisions of the fourteenth amendment, which declares that no State shall deprive "any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law," imply that every person charged with crime in a State shall be entitled to a trial by an impartial jury, and shall not be compelled to testify against himself. The objections are in brief. (1) That a statute of this State as construed by the court deprived the petitioners of a trial by an impartial jury, and (2) that Spies was compelled to give evidence against himself. Before considering whether the Constitution of the United States has the effect which is claimed, it is proper to inquire whether the Federal questions relied on in fact arise on the face of this record.

THE QUESTION ON THE ILLINOIS STATUTE.

One statute to which objection is made was approved *March 12, 1874*, and has been in force since July 1 of that year. The complaint is that the *trial court, acting under* this statute and in accordance with its requirements, compelled the petitioners, against their will, to submit to a trial by a jury that was not impartial, and thus deprived them of one of the fundamental rights which they had as citizens of the United States under the National Constitution; and that if the sentence of the court is carried into execution they will be deprived of their lives "without due process of law." In *Hopt* vs. Utah, 120 United States, 430, it was decided by this court that where a challenge by a defendant in a criminal action to a juror for bias, *actual or implied*, is disallowed, and the juror is thereupon peremptorily challenged by the defendant and excused, and an impartial and competent juror is obtained in his place, no injury is done the defendant if, until the jury is completed, he has other peremptory challenges which he can use; and so in Hayes vs. Missouri, 120 United States, 71, it was said, "The right to challenge is the right to reject, not to select, a juror. If from those who remain an impartial jury is obtained the constitutional right of the accused is maintained." Of the correctness of these rulings we entertain no doubt. We are therefore confined in this case to the rulings on the challenges to the jurors who actually sat at the trial. Of these there were but two—Theodore Denker, the third juror who was sworn, and H. T. Sanford, the last who was called and sworn after all the peremptory challenges of the defendants had been exhausted. At the trial the court construed the statute to mean that "although a juror called as a juryman may have *formed an opinion* based upon rumor or upon newspaper statement, but *has expressed no opinion* as to the truth of the newspaper statement, he is still *qualified as a juror* if he states that he can fairly and impartially render a verdict thereon in accordance with the law and the evidence, and the Court shall be satisfied of the truth of such statement. It is not a test question whether a juror will have the opinion which he has formed from newspapers changed by the evidence, but whether his verdict will be based only upon the account which may here be given by witnesses under oath.

Interpreted in this way the statute is not materially *different from that of the Territory of* Utah, which we had under consideration in Hopt vs. Utah Supra, and to which we then gave effect. As that was a Territorial statute passed by a Territorial Legislature for the government of a Territory over which the United States has exclusive jurisdiction, it came directly within the operation of Article 6 of the amendments, which guaranteed to Hopt a trial by impartial jury. Webster vs. Reid, 11; Howard, 437, 439. No one at that time suggested a doubt of the constitutionality of the statute, and it was regarded, both in the Territorial courts and here, as furnishing the proper rule *to be observed by a Territorial court in impaneling* an impartial jury in a criminal case.

A *similar statute* was enacted in New York May 3, 1872. [Acts of 1872, C 475, 9 New York State-at-large, second edition, 373; in Michigan, April 18, 1873, acts of 1873, 162, act 117, Howell; statute of 9,564, and also in Nebraska, compiled statutes of Nebraska, 1885, p. 383, and Criminal Code of Nebraska 408.] The constitutionality of the statute of New York was sustained by the Court of Appeals of that State in Stokes vs. the People, 53 New York, 164 to 172, *decided June* 10, 1873, and it has been acted upon without *objection ever since. So far as* we have been able to discover no doubt has ever been entertained in Michigan or Nebraska of the constitutionality of the statutes of those States respectively, but they have always been treated by their Supreme Courts as valid, both under the Constitution of the United States and under that of the State. [Stephens vs. the People, 38 Michigan, 739 to 745; Ulrich vs. the People, 39 Michigan, 245; Murphy vs. the State, 15 Nebraska, 383.]

Indeed, the rule of the statute of Illinois, as *it was construed by the trial court, is not materially* different from that which has been adopted by the courts in many of the States without legislative action. [Commonwealth vs. Webster, 5 Cushing, 295; Holt vs. the People, 13 Michigan, 224; State vs. Fox, 1 Dutcher, 566; Ostrander vs. the Commonwealth, 3 Leigh, 780; *State vs. Ellington, 7 Wendell, 61*; Smith vs. Eames, 3 Scam, 81. See also an elaborate note *to this last case in 36 A. M. dec. 521, where a* very large number of authorities on this section *are cited*.] Without pursuing this subject further it is sufficient to say that we agree entirely with the Supreme Court of Illinois in the opinion that the statute on its face as construed by the trial court is not repugnant to Section 9 of Article 2 of the constitution of that State, which guarantees to the accused party in every criminal prosecution a speedy trial by an impartial jury of the county or district in which the offense is *alleged* to have been *committed.*

As this is substantially the provision of the *Constitution of the United States*, on which the petitioners now rely, it follows that even if *their position as to the operation* and *effect* of that Constitution is correct the statute is not open to the objection which is made against it.

THE CHALLENGED JURORS.

We proceed then to the consideration of the grounds of challenge to the jurors, Denker and Sanford, to see if, in the actual administration of the rule of the statute by the court, the rights of those defendants under the Constitution *of the United States were in any way impaired.*

[*The court then gives* extracts from the examination of Denker by the defense, and says that he was challenged for cause by the defendants, but before any decision was made thereon he was questioned by the court, and the court's examination is appended. "The court," it continues, "then overruled the challenge, but further examined by counsel for the defendants." (This examination is also reprinted from the record.) *The court then says that* the examination of the juror by counsel for the defendants *closed* and *he* was *examined* by the attorney for the State, and citations are given from the questions and answers in this examination. The opinion continues:]

At the close of the examination neither party challenged the juror peremptorily, and he was accepted and sworn. When this occurred it was not denied the defendants were still entitled to 143 peremptory challenges, or about that number.

When Juror Sanford was called he was first *examined by counsel for the defendants*. (The *examination is here quoted.*) At the *close of this examination* on the *part of the defendants* the juror was challenged on their behalf for cause, and the attorney for the State, after it was ascertained that all the peremptory challenges of the defendants had been exhausted, took up the examination of the juror. (The result of this examination is given, as is the ruling of the court denying the challenge to over-rule for cause, and stating that as the peremptory challenges of the *defense are exhausted* Sanford is a juror to try the case, so far as the *defendants are concerned*). This was accepted by both parties, the court says, as a true statement of the then condition of the case, and after some further examination of the juror, which elicited nothing of importance in connection with the inquiry, *no peremptory* challenge having been imposed by the State, Sanford was *sworn* as a *juror*, and the panel was thus complete.

This, so far as we have been advised, presents all there is in the record which this court can consider touching the challenge of these two jurors by the defendants for cause.

In Reynolds vs. the United States, 98 U. S., 145 to 156, it was decided by this court that in order to justify the reversal of the judgment of the Supreme Court of *the Territory of Utah for* refusing to allow a challenge to a juror in a *criminal case on the ground* that he had formed and expressed an opinion as to the issues *to be tried*, it must be made clearly to appear that upon the evidence the court ought to have found the juror had formed such an opinion that he could not in law be deemed impartial. The case must be one in which it is manifest the law left nothing to the conscience or discretion of the court. If such is the degree of strictness which is required in the ordinary cases of writs from one court to another in the same general jurisdiction, we ought to be careful that it is not at all relaxed in a case like this when the *ground relied on for* the reversal by this court of a judgment of the highest court of the State is that the error complained of is so great as to amount to a denial by the State of a trial by an impartial jury to one who is accused of crime. We are unhesitatingly of the opinion that no such case is disclosed by this record.

We come now to consider the objection that the defendant Spies was compelled by the court to be a witness against himself. He *voluntarily* offered himself a witness in his own behalf, and by so *doing he became bound* to submit himself to a proper cross-examination. The *complaint* is that he was required on cross-examination to state whether he had received a certain letter which was shown, purporting to have been written by Johann Most, and addressed to him, and upon his saying that he had, the court allowed the letter to be read in evidence against him. This, it is claimed, was not proper cross-examination. It is not contended that the subject to which the *cross-examination related* was not pertinent to the issue to be tried, and whether a cross-*examination must* be confined to matters pertinent to the testimony in chief, or may be *extended* to the matter in issue, is certainly a question of State law in the courts of the State and not the Federal law.

Something has been said in argument about an alleged unreasonable search and seizure of the papers and property of some of the defendants, and their use in evidence on the trial of the case. Special reference is made *in this connection* to the letter of Most, about which Spies was cross-*examined*, but we have *not* been referred to any part of the record in which it appears that objection was made to the use of the evidence on that account, and upon this point the Supreme Court of the State in that part of its opinion which has been printed with this motion remarks as follows; "The objection that the letter was obtained from the defendant by an unlawful seizure is made for the first time in this court. It was not made on the trial in the court below. Such an objection as this, which is not suggested by the nature of the offered evidence, but *depends upon the proof of an outside fact*, should have been made on the trial. The defense *should have proved* that the Most letter was one of the letters illegally seized by the police, *and should then have moved to exclude, or opposed its admission*, on the ground that it was obtained by such illegal seizure. This was not done, and, therefore, we cannot consider the constitutional question supposed to be involved."

AT CHICAGO.

How the Prisoners Received the News—Police Precautions.

CHICAGO, Nov. 3.

When the news came from Washington that the Supreme Court *had refused the writ of* error and made public its decision, to say that the *heart of every man around* the jail jumped up into his throat almost tells the truth. Clerk Price actually turned pale, and Jailer Folz talked with excitement. It is understood that everything rests on that decision, and it was waited for with as much dread almost as though each man himself was interested. The information was hastily written on a slip of paper, and Chief Clerk Price himself *took the notes up to Spies* and Parsons to see what they would say. Their *faces might as well have been stone for all* the feeling they betrayed. Not a shiver, a shrug *of the shoulders, nor any act* that looked as if it made any difference to them whether the Supreme Court decided they should hang or not. When Clerk Price broke the news to Parsons the latter was as impassive as a marble statue. Not a muscle moved, and if his heart stood still an instant no one could tell it. Putting his cigar between his lips, he picked up a newspaper and slowly remarked: "Well, I don't think I *have anything to say.*" "Will you answer the note?" "No, I believe not." "*Do you believe it?*" "*It may be true.*" Spies' conduct was Parsons' over again.

Mr. Osborne, who keeps the death-watch in murderers' row, was then prevailed upon to go *to the cell of each* anarchist and tell him the decision of the Supreme Court. When the white-haired officer came down he was trembling with emotion and his voice was choked.

"I don't want to do that again," stammered he. "Every time I spoke to one of those fellows I thought I was giving him his death sentence, while each one turned and looked at me as unconcerned as if I was telling him nothing of any importance. Lingg said he expected it. Fischer said, 'Is that so?' and the rest merely granted their acknowledgment. It did seem as if a flush spread over their faces when *I* told them, but perhaps I imagined it. Each one turned to whatever he was *doing and I passed on to the* next. Just see how I tremble, while they are as cool as cucumbers."

The first visitor to arrive at the jail after the news became public was Mrs. Engel, who never fails to call twice every day to see her husband. She remained in the jail office for about ten minutes awaiting the appearance of her husband. She was, indeed, an object of pity.

Lingg's girl was the next to arrive. She *cried* continually. Lingg, on the other hand, was the *happiest man in the prison*. He wore his usual flaming red necktie, and laughed and chatted with his visitor, who replied to his sallies with tears in her eyes.

Just before Spies' cell was unlocked to release him for a brief hour and a half he coolly lighted a cigar, and as he stepped from his cell to the floor below looked the picture of a contented gentleman going out for a stroll. He never held his head higher nor smiled more benevolently. In the cage stood the aged and sorrowing *mother of Spies, accompanied by his two brothers*, Ferdinand and Henry. Mrs. Spies was *dressed in deep mourning*, and was scarcely able to support herself in her grief.

Mrs. Schwab talked long and earnestly with her husband. Her face was flushed with excitement, and to all attempts at a conversation by the other visitors she turned a deaf ear.

Mrs. Parsons brought her two children with her, and they were allowed *to go behind the* bars and play with their father. Parsons is far *from overawed at his approaching fate*. On being asked how he felt he replied: "I feel pretty much as did my ancestor Jonathan Parsons, who served in the good cause of 1776. He was the original of the term 'Brother Jonathan,' and was a likely man in his day. An elder, by the way." And without further explanation he turned on his heel, took another whiff at his cigar, and walked off.

Nina Van Zandt was the *last of the prisoners'* friends who came to the jail in the afternoon. *She remained for about fifteen minutes*, and then turned to Sheriff Matson.

"It looks very bad for August," she said, "and I really don't know what to think. This is fearful, isn't it?"

Outside the jail the preparations for preventing *any kind of attacks* were noticed on every hand. Immediately on receipt of the news from the East a detail of police arrived from the Central Station and were distributed about the building and its approaches. Capt. Schaack arrived early *in the afternoon and renewed* his orders for vigilance on the part of his men. *The officers* have little *fear* of any attempt at violence from outside sources. The only preparation for the hanging that has been made by the Sheriff was to give an order for rope.

Within two hours of the receipt of the news from Washington an order came from the Grand Jury in session ordering the Jailer to release eleven prisoners who were confined on various charges. *It is understood* that several *discharges will be made each day*. Only agitable that there be as few prisoners as possible on Nov. 11. It is also quite probable that a number of prisoners will be taken to the police stations for safe-keeping until after the execution.

Captain Schaack very naturally believes that should there be any organized demonstration of the anarchists out of jail *the threat* often expressed of setting fire to the town would be the *first plan carried out*, and this would include the demolition of the water-works by *dynamite*. As a precaution, he has stationed in the water-works building a strong guard, armed with Winchester rifles and revolvers.

ELSEWHERE.

New York and St. Louis Anarchists Wild with Rage—Vengeance Threatened.

The New York anarchists are wild over the decision of the Supreme Court, says a dispatch from that city, and threaten all sorts of vengeance. Said one of them: "There are fully 8,000 or 10,000 recently enrolled into a new order called Anarchists' Avengers' Society, sworn to butcher any one concerned in the murder of any of our numbers. It's a new order, but its influence will soon be known."

The news of the decision was received with terror. ... ing to express hatred for the Government and the existing order of things. The editor of the anarchist organ said: "If these men are allowed *to hang there will be an outbreak in Chicago* that the authorities will be powerless to quell, and that *will result in* bloodshed and damage to property. The reign of terror that *now prevails* in Russia will be inaugurated in this country."

Neebe, Like Niobe, Is All Tears.

JOLIET, Ill., Nov. 3.

Louis Neebe, brother of Oscar Neebe, the anarchist doing a seventeen-year sentence here, visited his convict brother at the prison to bring him the news of the doom of the condemned seven at Chicago. Neebe was overcome with emotion and shed tears copiously.

George Francis Train's Terrible Threat.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 3.

When the news from Washington which settled the fate of Chicago's seven condemned Anarchists reached this city George Francis Train cried like a baby *and declared his intention of* leaving the United States forever. He says he will *go to live in Toronto, Canada.*

The Avalanche

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—AT—

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—BY—

O. PALMER,

Editor and Proprietor.

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Swiss Landslips.

Speaking of the recent landslips at Speringer, the London *Standard* says: Many of the Swiss villages exist almost on sufferance; the avalanche of snow, or the avalanche of earth, may at any time sweep them away, or, what is equally as ruinous, overwhelm them with the debris of the mountain at the foot of or on which they are built. In not a few instances, the landslip is so slow in its progress, that it is only a question of time when the final *catastrophe* will be precipitated. At Bec Rouge, in the Tarentaise, for example, the side of the mountain *is gradually overwhelming* the village of Miroir. In most cases, however, the calamity is sudden and unexpected. Such an instance is supplied in the fall of Rossberg, a well-known mountain 5,000 feet high, situated behind the better known and loftier Rigi. In 1806, after a very rainy season, a large portion of the mountains, consisting of beds of hard sandstone and pudding stone, resting on soft sandy layers, suddenly swept across the valley of Goldau, burying four villages, comprising over 300 houses, nearly 500 inhabitants and more than eighty square miles of fertile land. In 1855 a mass of debris slid into the valley of the Tiber, which, dammed back by the obstruction, overflowed the city of St. Stefano to the depth of fifty feet, until the drowning village was relieved by means of a hastily constructed canal. Another example of a disastrous landslip is that in which, by the sliding of a portion of Monte Como, the entire village of Plurs, with 2,430 inhabitants, was, in 1618, overwhelmed. For several days before the catastrophe masses of rock had become detached from the mountain, and numerous fissures were observed to form or widen on its sides. But the villagers disregarded the warnings, and were in a few minutes buried with their possessions beneath sixty feet of rock and earth. All attempts to penetrate the mass proved fruitless, and no trace of the town has since been seen. The earth which entombed it is now covered with a luxuriant forest of chestnuts, but the original name survives in the village of Plurs, or Pluro. It may almost be said that these catastrophes are so frequent that history preserves the memory of only the most disastrous.

IN 1687 the sea retired from the coast of Peru and returned in mountainous waves which destroyed everything on the coast, among other places Callao.

THE University of Edinburgh was founded in 1581, and Trinity College, Dublin, in 1593.

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1887.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

President Cleveland has issued a proclamation appointing Thursday Nov. 24th as Thanksgiving day.

The prospects of the New York state campaign are that Col. Fred Grant will be elected secretary of the state by a good round majority.

The desperation of the democrats in Ohio is seen by the importation of Southern ex-rebels as campaign orators. This is fitting. A party which has attempted to introduce Southern methods of overriding the will of the people at elections, brings defenders of the plan to Ohio to help them.—*Blade.*

In the elections held last Tuesday, the republicans carry Ohio, Rhode Island, Iowa, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Oregon, Nebraska, Pennsylvania and Chicago, Illinois. The democrats carried New York, Maryland, Detroit, Mich,, and probably Virginia. Pretty good showing for the republicans as they have increased their majorities.

Jeff Davis, at the Macon demonstration, took occasion to reprove a party of callers for talking of "the New South." He said "the old South" had been good enough for their fathers, and he hoped it would be good enough for them. Davis did not use many words, but he was emphatic in those he did employ. He and his crowd were licked out of their boots, but they refuse to accept the results of the war, and insist on galvanizing the old state rights issue into life again, to imperil the life of the nation.—*Blade.*

The Galveston News says that free trade would permit us to wear imported clothing and ——— talk is neither sense nor good nonsense. Did the Galveston editor ever see the time when he could buy clothing as cheap under free trade as he can now? He never did. But he wants to wear *imported* goods. Well, he can do that and get them cheaper, too, than he could if foreigners had full control of our markets and manufactures.—*Detroit Tribune.*

The telegraphic dispatches state that General Gordon of Georgia kissed Gen. Morgan, the alleged hero of Cumberland gap at the Cleveland meeting last night. Who is this Morgan and did he deserve Gordon's kiss? Yes he did: because Morgan was the only general in the union army who was guilty of the infamy of resigning his command because he would not "fight to free the niggers." This was what Morgan did and said after Lincoln had issued the emancipation proclamation. Gordon's kiss was beautifully suggestive of the brotherhood between them.—*Bay City Tribune.*

The Atlanta *Constitution* which flies at the head of its columns the following ticket: For President, Grover Cleveland, and for Vice President, Senator Gordon, follows it with an article abusing General Sheridan, and kicks at the Grand Army of the Republic, under the caption, "An Organized Menace," it says: "The meanest, shallowest, most contemptible organization in all this country is that which poses under the pompous name of the Grand Army of the Republic. It is an aggregation of leeches, hypocrites and dead-beats. This diabolical organization merely embodies the true spirit of that party of which John Brown and Thad Stevens were great and shining lights. It is capable of anything but regard for lawful authority and the proprieties of common decency. It is an organized menace to law and order."

Gettysburg field will soon be white with its marble sentinels of peace. Tuesday afternoon the Fourteenth (Brooklyn) New York regiment dedicated its monument to the memory of the 217 who fell on the spot where the infantry fighting of the first day's fighting was opened. The monument is white granite, and with the soldier's figure surmounting it, has a total height of about twenty feet. Bronze medallions showing the arms of the state and the city of Brooklyn, ornament the pedestal. Michigan will have a monument there before long, the appropriation for the purpose having been made by the last legislature. —*Bay City Press.*

What Am I To Do?

The symptoms of Biliousness are unhappily too well known. They differ in different individuals to some extent. A bilious man is seldom a breakfast eater. Too frequently, alas, he has an excellent appetite for liquids but none for solids of a morning. His tongue will hardly bear inspection at any time; if it is not white and furred, it is rough, at all events

The digestive system is wholly out of order and Diarrhœa or Constipation may be a symptom or the two may alternate. There are often Hemorrhoids or even loss of blood. There may be giddiness and often headache and acidity or flatulence and tenderness in the pit of the stomach. To correct all this if not effect a cure try *Green's August Flower.*

PROCEEDINGS OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF CRAWFORD COUNTY, MICH.

OCTOBER SESSION, 1878.

MORNING SESSION, OCT. 13, '87.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. T. E. Hastings in the chair. Roll called. Quorum present. *Minutes of yesterdays'* session read and approved.

The committee to settle with the County Treasurer submitted the following report:

Grayling, Oct, 12, '87.

To the chairman and board of supervisors of Crawford county.

Your committee to whom the settlement with the County Treasurer was referred, respectfully report that we have compared the vouchers and receipts in his office and find that they compare with his books and have canceled all vouchers, we also compared the treasurers' books with the clerks' books and found them to agree,

J. F. HUM, }
I. M. SILSBY, } COM.
D. WILLETT, }

Moved by Sup. Richardson that the report of the committee on settlement with the County Treasurer and the following report of the County Treasurer be accepted and adopted, and said committee aforesaid be discharged.

Motion carried.

County Treasurers' Report.

CONTINGENT FUND.

Jan. '87,	No.	N. R. Smith,	$ 26 00
"	33	C. Ingerson,	2 30
"	34	W H James,	1 60
"	40	O Palmer,	1 60
"	36	E W Horton,	2 40
"	37	G Horton,	2 40
"	38	E J Horton,	2 40
"	35	C Horton,	2 40
Feb.	45	S Hempstead,	2 20
Oct.	12	A Wisner,	3 40
"	11	A Odell,	4 20
"	10	G P Valad,	4 40
"	9	W R Love,	4 00
"	8	A F Bradley,	3 40
"	7	W O Bradford,	5 00
"	6	W H Smith,	5 00
"	5	M O Atwood,	6 40
"	4	W H Hayes,	6 80
"	3	H Funch,	4 20
"	2	J J Haggerty,	4 00
"	1	F P Dilley,	5 30
"	13	E Baker,	5 00
"	14	T H Heath,	3 40
"	16	J Knuth,	3 80
"	17	G J Gilson,	4 00
"	18	T Wortman,	4 00
"	19	J Hartman,	6 20
"	20	J E Funch,	6 00
"	15	J S Harrington,	2 12
"	22	W York,	5 80
"	21	J W Downs,	5 80
"	50	R D Connine,	2 20
"	49	J F Wilcox,	2 20
"	23	J M Francis,	6 30
"	51	E L Carroll,	6 00
"	52	E Deck,	5 80
"	55	S B Smith,	6 00
"	56	E T Waldron,	5 60
"	57	A M Odell,	4 40
"	58	J M Woodburn,	4 40
"	54	J E Hartman,	9 00
"	53	J Funch,	9 00
"	59	C Hutt,	5 00
"	60	E Gordon,	3 60
"	61	M Johnson,	4 60
"	62	M E Strickland,	5 40
"	63	C Hopson,	4 80
"	64	M Dyer,	6 60
"	65	W H Mapes,	6 80
"	66	Geo. Cook,	8 60
"	67	W Mantz,	3 20
"	68	J P Hanna,	5 40
"	69	W Huckley,	7 80
"	70	G Towsley,	5 00
"	71	A Young,	5 00
"	72	Geo F Owens,	3 20
"	73	A House,	6 00
"	47	W Havens,	2 20
"	43	P Moshier, Jr.	6 20
"	42	G Fish,	6 20
"	40	W Brink,	6 20
"	34	C Winkelman,	8 00
"	46	L St John,	2 20
"	44	G F Owens,	2 20
"	43	J G Marsh,	7 80
"	41	D Willett,	8 00
"	39	J J Higgins,	8 00
"	38	Chas Turner,	6 20
"	37	W H Goss,	8 00
"	36	N Shellenberger,	6 20
"	33	J K Bates,	6 20
"	35	S Shaw,	5 00
"	32	P W Richardson,	10 40
"	31	E B Fauble,	10 00
"	30	C W Wight,	8 00
"	29	J P Hanna,	8 40
"	28	Geo Downs,	9 60
"	26	H Hoffman,	12 00
"	27	A S Buck,	9 00
"	25	A J Rose,	6 20
"	24	W T Lewis,	8 00
"	48	R S Babbitt,	2 20
"	86, 1	F L Hankinson,	13 68
"	2	W H James,	3 75
"	3	A J Taylor,	3 75
"	4	R Babbitt,	3 75
"	5	O J Bell,	6 66
"	6	Lee Kinney,	3 75
"	7	O J Bell,	3 75
"	8	Jas Woodburn,	3 75
"	9	P Moshier,	8 00
"	10	Ihling Bros,	19 22
"	11	S. H. & Co,	14 19
"	12	J H Richardson,	5 52
"	13	W McCullough,	10 10
"	14	W Batterson,	5 00
"	15	J M Finn,	30 30
"	16	A E Newman,	7 02
"	17	F Deckrow,	13 00
"	18	T E Hastings,	6 94
do	19	Wm Woodburn,	10 00
do	20	" "	84 48
do	21	Kal. Pub. Co.	1 00
do	22	Baton Bros.	9 70
do	23	W Batterson,	5 00
do	24	P Aebli,	7 29
do	26	N H Traver,	12 00
do	27	C M Jackson,	12 40
do	28	J L Wild,	49
do	29	T G High,	1 50
do	30	W Batterson,	5 50
do	31	L Fournier,	5 10
do	32	F L Hadley,	2 00
do	33	J S Harder,	38 05
do	34	O Palmer,	22 34
do	35	do	10 70
do	36	do	2 50
do	37	J Leece,	4 00
do	38	F L Hankinson,	19 56
do	39	A C Wilson,	15 96
do	40	I H. Richardson,	20 50
do	41	T G High,	19 08
do	42	P Aebli,	19 32
do	43	C Jackson,	21 48
do	44	T Wakeley,	19 92
do	45	A E Newman,	18 06
do	46	T E Hastings,	18 84
do	47	S H & Co,	120 90
do	47	N C Hartingh,	31 25
do	48	F M Richmond,	20 00
do	49	C E Hicks,	37 50
do	50	Julia Erb,	18 00
Nov.	51	J F Hum,	41 67
do	52	O J Bell,	50 00
do	53	J F Hum,	41 67
do	54	W Woodburn,	58 33
do	55	M J Connine,	41 67
do	56	W Batterson,	21 67
do	57	J Leece,	4 17
do	58	J S Harder,	4 17
do	59	F F Thatcher,	8 33
do	61	O J Bell,	50 00
do	62	W Woodburn,	58 33
do	63	M J Connine,	41 67
do	64	W Batterson,	21 67
do	65	Jno Leece,	4 17
do	66	J S Harder,	4 17
do	67	F F Thatcher,	8 33
Dec.	68	J F Hum,	41 67
do	69	O J Bell,	50 00
do	70	W Woodburn,	58 33
do	71	M J Connine,	41 67
do	72	W Batterson,	21 67
do	73	J Leece,	4 17
do	74	J S Harder,	4 17
do	75	F F Thatcher,	8 33
do	76	W Woodburn,	10 00
do	77	O J Bell,	7 00
Jan. '87,	78	O Palmer,	50 00
do	78	N C Hartingh,	31 25
do	80	P Aebli,	10 32
do	88	A Price,	50
do	176	G House,	48
do	233	Ihling Bros,	23 00
do	243	Richm'nd & B'kus,	1 12
do	257	J W Fales & Co,	6 53
do	273	J Leece,	4 17
do	290	J F Hum,	41 67
do	291	O J Bell,	50 00
do	292	M J Connine,	41 77
do	293	W Woodburn,	58 33
do	294	W Batterson,	21 67
do	295	J Leece,	4 17
do	296	J S Harder,	4 17
do	297	F F Thatcher,	8 33
do	298	O Palmer,	50 00
do	245	Richm'nd & B'kus,	28
do	246	" "	1 25
do	81	O Palmer,	14 75
do	82	"	8 35
do	83	O J Bell,	9 00
do	84	W Batterson,	4 00
do	85	J F Hum,	62 13
do	86	L Fournier & Co,	2 15
do	87	W H Sherman,	7 80
do	88	P Aebli,	8 64
do	89	T Lound,	6 96
do	90	Ihling Bros,	72 70
do	91	A Skinner,	8 00
do	92	T G High,	7 08
do	93	W Hickey,	8 88
do	94	J L Wild,	7 60
do	95	J Hanna,	7 20
do	96	A C Wilson,	7 20
do	97	T Wakeley,	10 92
do	98	M E Strickland,	7 44
do	99	C M Jackson,	9 48
do	100	"	12 48
do	101	T Wakeley,	4 92
do	102	W McCullough,	35 45
do	103	J S Harder,	10 45
do	104	F L Hadley,	6 00
do	105	I H Richardson,	8 52
do	106	F F Thatcher,	1 00
do	107	C Jackson,	9 48
do	108	M J Connine,	8 66
do	109	"	25 00
do	110	F L Hadley,	11 95
do	111	Jno Leece,	2 00
do	112	F L Hankinson,	13 68
do	113	N H Traver,	1 05
do	114	A A Stewart,	2 57
do	118	G Gwatkins,	1 57
do	115	G W Knowles,	1 17
do	119	C Gwatkins,	1 37
do	122	Shepard & Lyons,	115 00
do	123	A E Newman,	24 76
do	124	T E Hastings,	13 44
do	125	T G High,	13 08
do	126	A C Wilson,	13 02
do	127	F L Hankinson,	13 56
do	128	I H Richardson,	15 42
do	129	P Aebli,	13 32
do	130	C M Jackson,	15 48
do	131	John F Hum,	68 38
do	132	W McCullough	41 67
do	133	Wm Woodburn,	58 33
do	134	J O Hadley,	41 67
do	201	M S Hartwick,	47
do	135	O J Bell,	50
do	136	W Batterson,	16 67
do	137	John Leece,	4 17
do	138	John S Harder,	5
do	139	w Hickey,	4 17
do	140	F M Richmond,	24
do	141	Julia Erb,	24
do	142	C E Hicks,	43 50
do	143	wm McCullough,	41 67
do	144	wm woodburn,	58 33
do	145	O J Bell,	50
do	166	J O Hadley,	41 67
do	147	w Batterson,	16 67
do	148	J S Harder,	5
do	149	John Leece,	4 17
do	150	w Hickey,	4 16
do	153	w w Metcalf,	14 43
do	154	O Palmer,	3 35
do	156	wm woodburn	55
do	157	O Palmer,	3 30
do	158	w Mcculough,	117 05
do	160	Salling, H. & Co.,	9 26
do	161	O J Bell,	50
do	162	J Forbes,	50
do	164	A Taylor,	50
do	165	F Forbes,	50
do	166	T wakeley,	7 92
do	167	C Jackson,	9 48
do	168	T G High,	7 08
do	169	F L Hankinson,	7 56
do	170	A C Wilson,	7 02
do	171	A E Newman,	6 12
do	172	P Aebli,	7 32
do	173	T E Hastings,	7 44
do	174	I H Richardson,	8 52
do	177	N H Traver,	48
do	199	G Meade,	50
Or. of Ct.		G Alexander,	10 00
do		M J Connine,	10 00
do	270	J S Harder,	5 00
do	271	John Leece,	4 17
do	202	do	4 17
do	268	wm Mccullough,	41 67
do	267	J O Hadley,	41 67
do	266	wm woodburn,	58 33
do	265	O J Bell,	50
do	261	J S Harder,	5
do	264	C E Hicks,	4
do	260	w Batterson,	16 67
do	259	wm Mccullough,	41 67
do	251	wm Woodburn,	58 33
do	258	J O Hadley,	41 67
do	176	C E Hicks,	17 67
do	175	A C Wilson,	16
do	256	O J Bell,	50
do	185	O Palmer,	50
do	136	J O Hadley,	41 67
do	177	wm Mccullough,	41 67
do	183	w Hickey,	4 17
do	183	John Leece,	4 17
do	182	J S Harder,	5
do	179	w Woodburn,	58 33
do	151	S H & co.,	200
do	178	O J Bell,	50
do	242	J Mitchell,	17 50
do	243	C E Hicks,	19 50
do	247	J O Hadley,	41 67
do	251	w Batterson,	16 63
do	246	wm Woodburn,	58 37
do	252	Collins & Young,	20
do	244	wm Mccullough,	41 67
do	245	O J Bell,	50
do	253	O Palmer,	50
do	211	w Batterson,	16 67
do	249	John Leece,	4 17
do	250	w Hickey,	4 17
do	240	do	4 17
do	248	J S Harder,	5
do	254	N C Hartingh,	31 25
do	238	J S Harder,	5
do	239	John Leece,	4 17
do	235	O J Bell,	50
do	237	J O Hadley,	41 66
do	234	wm Mccullough,	41 66
do	236	wm woodburn,	58 33
do	117	F Wortman,	1 17
do	200	w Hickey,	18 45

(To be Continued.)

L. FOURNIER & Co's.

-NEW-

DRUG AND BOOK STORE

IS HEADQUARTERS FOR

DRUGS, MEDICINES, STATIONERY, NOTIONS,

CONFECTIONERY, SCHOOL BOOKS,

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L. FOURNIER AND Co.,

GRAYLING, - - - MICH

A Popular Weekly.

The Detroit Commercial Advertiser is one of the few old established weeklies that is constatly adding to the value of *its columns.* Taken in connection with our own paper, our readers would find about every possible requirement in the way of current reading.

A brief summary of the contents of a Detroit Commercial Advertiser shows the following attractions:

The first page has a column or so of first-class poetry and about six columns of well-selected matter, mostly of a humorous character.

Page two is the story page, and in the issue of November 4 a continued story opened, that in point of real interest is said to outrival any previous serial Its annotnced title is One Woman's Malice.

Page three is a most interesting department of the paper, The Sitting-Room, where at the round table are found letters and contributed articles from all who desire to express their ideas in print, It is really the subscribers' own page.

Pages four and five are the editorial and news pages and give everything of interest in the world's doings for the week, while the editorial columns show a fair and independent treatment of subjects.

Page six treats of Matters of Interest, more especially of the new thought of the day on matters religious, social and political. This is a new department recently opened and has proven very popular with readers.

Page seven gives the weeks' market quotations and must be invaluable to the farmer, producer, merchant and business man generally.

Page eight is the Farmstead page and gives a vast deal of practical information on agriculture, poultry, etc.

Well-selected or original poetry appears on the second, third, sixth and eighth pages; as well as the first, and lovers of verse will find all they desire in each week's issue of the Detroit Commercial Advertiser, which, by the way, was established in 1861.

The publishers offer a special inducement for subscribers, in their Twenty-fifth Annual Premiums, January 25th, consisting of $25,000 among 100,000 subscribers, and also offer other privileges to subscribers, all of which can be learned by sending for a free sample copy. Address Commercial Advertiser, Detroit, Mich.

The Union flag which was torn from its staff and trampled in the mud by *democratic veterans at Macon* the other day is now in the possession of Mr. W. B. Stephens, correspondent of the the St. Louis *Globe Democrat,* who will treasure it as a memento of the "Swan Song of the Confederacy."

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by N. H. TRAVER.

Don't Experiment.

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems, at first only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good, Or just the same. Don't be deceived, but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all Throat, Lung and Chest affections. Trial bottle free at Dr. N. H. TRAVER's Drug Store. Large Bottles $1.

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Bainbridge Munday Esq., County Atty., Clay Co., Tex., says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with Malarial Fever and Jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. L. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: He positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all Malarial Diseases, and for all Kidney, Liver and Stomach Disorders stands unequaled. Price 50c, and $1, at Dr. N. H. TRAVER'S.

C. L. SAUNDERS & CO.,

UNDERTAKERS,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

A FULL line of Coffins, Caskets and Funeral Robes kept constantly on hand. Funerals attended in town or country, with a handsome Hearse. Charges moderate.

July 7 tf

C. W. WIGHT,

PROPRIETOR OF

CITY MARKET,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

Fresh and Salt Meats, Fish and Canned Goods,

Butter, Eggs, Lard, and Vegetables of all kinds. In fact everything usually kept in a first class market. Full weight and reasonable prices. Market on Michigan Avenue,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

TERMS, CASH!!

Sept. 24, y1

N. P. OLSON'S

BILLIARD AND POOL

PARLORS,

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

☞ The choicest Wines, Liquors and the best 5 and 10-cent Cigars constantly on hand.

BLACKSMITH SHOP!!

HAVING permanently located in the shop opposite Sanderson's Hotel, I am prepared to do

HORSE-SHOEING

AND GENERAL REPAIRING

in a workmanlike manner, and warrant satisfaction and moderate charges.

Call and see me.

A. CROSS.

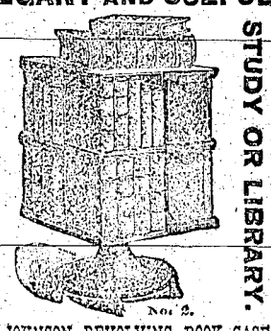
Sept. 14, '87. Grayling, Mich.

Farmers!

If you want a Wagon, a Fanning-Mill, a Plow, a Harrow, a Reaper, a Mower, a Cultivator, or any Agricultural Implement, call on

O. PALMER.

ELEGANT AND USEFUL



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No. 2.

THE JOHNSON REVOLVING BOOK CASE.

WITH INDEPENDENT SHELVES, ADJUSTABLE TO BOOKS OF ANY HEIGHT.

A SUPERB PRESENT.

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7 Bond Street, New York, N. Y.

Visitors Surprised! Buyers Delighted!

FINE GOODS AND LOW PRICES

DO THE WORK.

We are the leaders in Latest Styles, and the Guiding Star for Fall and Winter bargains in

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Ladies' and Misses' New Markets; Street Jackets and fine Shawls; Mens,' Youths' & Boys' Overcoats. Gent's Shoes, Slippers and Lumbermen's Supplies.

Lumbermen's Supplies at Wholesale!!

TRUNKS and VALISES.

Marvels of Popularity in Seasonable Styles at Fair FIGURES.

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GRAYLING, - - - - MICHIGAN.

COMPOUND OXYGEN

DRS. STARKEY AND PALEN.

A WELL-TRIED TREATMENT

A 200 PAGE BOOK FREE TO YOU.

Drs. STARKEY AND PALEN have the liberty to refer (in proof of their standing as Physicians), to the following-named well-known persons, who have tried their Treatment: Hon. William D. Kelley, Member of Congress, Phila.; Rev. Victor L. Conrad, Editor Lutheran Observer, Phila.; Rev. Chas. W. Cushing, Lockport, N. Y.; Hon. William Penn Nixon, Editor Inter-Ocean, Chicago, Ill.; Judge H. P. Vrooman, Quenemo, Kan., & thousands of others in every part of the world.

"COMPOUND OXYGEN—ITS MODE OF ACTION AND RESULTS" is the title of a book of two hundred pages, published by Drs. Starkey and Palen, which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent and a record of surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. It will be mailed free to any address on application.

FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DYSPEPSIA, CATARRH, HAY FEVER, HEADACHE, DEBILITY, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, *and all Chronic and Nervous Disorders.*

"COMPOUND OXYGEN" being taken into the system, the Brain, Spinal Marrow, and the Nerve Ganglia—Nervous Centres—are nourished and made more active. Thus the Fountain Head of all activity, both mental and physical, is restored to a state of integrity, and the nervous system, the organs, and the muscles all act more kindly and efficiently

Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1527-1529 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

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Racine, Wisconsin,

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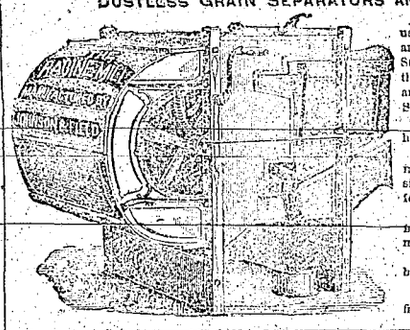
DUSTLESS GRAIN SEPARATORS AND LAND ROLLERS.



These Mills and Separators have long been used by the Farmers, prominent Millers, Grain and Seed Dealers throughout the United States, who highly recommend them as being the Best Machines ever made for cleaning and grading Wheat, Barley, Oats, Corn, and Seeds of every description.

They do the work more thoroughly and have greater capacity than any other machine

They are strongly built of the very best material, highly finished, and are made in six different sizes, two for farm use and four for Warehouse, Elevator and Millers' use.

The Land Rollers are the most durable best and cheapest in the market for the money. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Send for illustrated circulars and prices before buying.

We can vouch for the reliability of this firm.—*Editor.*

FRANK R. DECKROW,

-AGENT- FOR THE EUREKA WIND MILL,

BUCKEYE AND IRON STANDARD FORCE PUMP,

—AND—

OWOSSO BRASS CYLINDER LIFT PUMP.

☞ Tubular Wells put in from 50 to 300 feet in depth.

☞ All kinds of gas-pipe fitting, and pipe cut to diagram. ☜

May 19, tf.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE, REED CITY, MICH., Oct. 24th, 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Crawford County, at Grayling, Mich. on December 3d, 1887, viz: Perry Ostrander, Homestead app. No. 8129, for the S ½ of Sec 31, T 26 N R 3 W e 1.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Lewis E. Parker, Martin Johnson and Emery M. Odell of Grayling P. O., and Alfred D. Wisner of Deep Country P. O.

NATHANIEL CLARK, Register.

Oct. 27, w6.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE, REED CITY, MICH., Oct., 11th, 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Crawford County, at Grayling, Mich., on November 24th, 1887, viz: John Houser, Homestead app. No. 8758, for the S ½ of S E ¼, Sec 22, T 28 N R 3 W e 1.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Neil Patterson, Jr., D. Hamilton, Elliott Randall and Timothy Lynch, of Grayling, Mich.

NATHANIEL CLARK, Register.

Oct. 27, w6.

The Avalanche.

J. C. HANSON, Local Editor.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1887.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Salling, Hanson & Co's. Price List

(Corrected Weekly.)

Oats No. 2 white, per bushel, 47 cents.
Hay, No 1timothy, per ton, $15 00 a 12.60
Bay feed, No. 1, per ton, 23 00
Bran, per ton, 17 00.
May flour, roller patent, per barrel, 5 00.
May flour, roller mills, per barrel, 4 75.
Process, per barrel, $4.35
Excelsior, flour per barrel, 3,85
Extra Mess beef, per barrel, 8 00,
Mess pork, per barrel, 16,00 new
Refined lard, per pound, 9 cents.
Ham, sugar cured, per pound, 15 cents.
Breakfast bacon, per pound, 13 cents.
Clear pork, sides, per pound, 9 cents.
Plate beef, per pound, 5 cents.
Creamery butter, per pound 32, Dairy 23.
Fresh eggs, per dozen, 19 cents.
O. G. Java, ground, per pound, 38 cents
Mocha, ground, per pound, 38 cents.
B. C. & Co.'s Mexican coffee per lb., 25 cents.
B. C. & Co.'s Ankoria coffee per lb., 35 cts.
Teas, green, per pound, 20 to 50 cents.
Sugar, Extra C, per pound, 6¼ cents.
Sugar, granulated, per pound, 7¼ cents.
Sugar, cut loaf, per pound, 8½ cents.
Sugar, powdered, per pound 9 cents.
Oil, waterwhite, per gallon, 15 cents.
Beans, hand picked, per bushel, 2 75.
Peas, green, per bushel 1 70.
Syrup, Sugar, per gallon, 35.
N. O. molasses, per gallon, 60 cents.
Molasses, per gallon 30 cents

On Friday next

Fresh eggs and butter at James' at all times.

J. F. Wilcox killed a fine deer last week.

For Job Work of all kinds call at the AVALANCHE office.

The Great Coal Stove

M. Doyle killed a fine buck the beginning of the week, close to town.

W. H. James has a fine lot of sweet potatoes which he is selling cheap.

Board $3,00 per week, at L. E. Clements'.

Musical Instruments of every kind at Traver's Drug Store.

Will be exhibited

For household furnishing goods, go to the Mammoth Store of S. H & Co.

Felt shoes for babies, just the thing for winter, at C. O. McCullough's.

Twenty-one Meal Tickets for $3,00 at L. E. Clements'.

At the store and tin-shop

W. Augur and brother left for a hunt in Oscoda county, last Monday.

L. Fournier went to Bay City last Monday on business.

Full line of Ladies Merino Slippers, at the shoe store of C. O. McCullough.

Fresh Oysters for sale at the restaurant of L. E. Clements'.

J. Staley left with a party for a week's hunt, last Monday.

Of H. A. Stevens.

Pay up your subscription to the *Avalanche* and get the *American Farmer* for one year.

M. S. Hartwick killed a fine deer last Wednesday that weighed over 225 pounds. It was a whopper.

The choicest meats and the lowest prices in Michigan, at the Meat Market of C. W. Wight.

Mr. Fred Lorenger, of Bay City, was in town last week, and while here made us a pleasant call.

Gents' Furnishing Goods, best in Grayling, at the Mammoth Store of S. H. & Co.

Geo. Homer's new house on north Line street is fast nearing completion. —*Chesaning Argus.*

Pianos, Organs, Sewing Machines sold on installments, at Traver's Drug Store.

On the 15th, Gaylord will vote on a question of expending 10,000 for water works.

Go to Salling, Hanson & Co's. for your rubbers and have plates put on free.

The pension of Mr. C. M. W. Blakeslee, of this place has been increased.

Rev. J. H. Phelps preached at the Opera House last Sabbath, both morning and evening.

Mrs. Ora Olds, who was visiting friends in Grayling last week, returned home Saturday evening.

Salling, Hanson & Co. put plates on all rubbers sold by them, without any additional cost.

The "Y" east of the planing mill is now completed and will be used until the new turn-table is built.

Mr. Fairbotham has moved into a temporary building on his lots in Roffee's addition to Grayling.

Del. Swader is finishing up his residence and will soon have it ready for occupancy.

Frank Forbes who has been quite sick for the last two weeks is reported to be improving.

For fine or coarse shoes of any kind, and rubbers of every description, go to the store of C. O. McCullough.

Grayling Chapter, R. A. M. conferred the Royal Arch degrees on three new members last Saturday evening.

A span of Horses and a span of Mules, with or without harness and wagon, for sale cheap and on terms to suit purchaser. Enquire at AVALANCHE office.

Marvin Post, No. 240, G. A. R., will hold a regular session next Saturday evening. All members are requested to be present.

All stoves sold by me will be put up free of charge.

Very Respectfully,
H. A. STEVENS.

Dr. N. H. Traver has been appointed an Assistant to the Surgeon of the Michigan Central railroad, for the Mackinaw Division.

James has more goods on his ten and twenty-five cent counters than ever brought to Grayling. Go and see them.

Garrett Mead has taken charge of his old job on the railroad, which he will look after until Mack Taylor recovers from his illness.

FOR DYSPEPSIA and Liver Complaint, you have a printed guarantee on every bottle of Shiloh's Vitalizer. It never fails to cure.

NASAL INJECTOR free with each bottle of Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. For sale by J M Finn.

Boys, winter is near and snow is sure to come, so you had better go to James' and buy one of those cheap hand-sleds.

E. F. Raymond went to Bay City last week to attend the Masonic School of instruction which was held at that place.

The residences of J. F. Hum and C. W. Wight are nearly completed and will soon be occupied if our present good weather continues.

County Surveyor A. E. Newman is doing some work northeast of here. He made us a pleasant call on Tuesday. —*Northern Mail.*

M. J. Connine returned from the hunting camp last Saturday evening. He reported having seen three deer. He went back on Tuesday.

THE REV, GEO. H. THAYER, of Bourbon Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to SHILOH'S CONSUMPTION CURE.

ARE YOU MADE miserable by Indigestion, Constipation, Dizziness, loss of Appetite, Yellow Skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. For sale by J M Finn.

New stock of Window Shades just received at Traver's Furniture Rooms. Good yards. Nice patterns. Will be sold cheap.

Best line of Boys shoes both in button, lace and congress styles ever brought to Grayling, at the store of C. O. McCullough.

A man named A. J. Johnson, was arrested, tried and sent to jail for fifteen days for trying to beat J. N. McClain out of a board bill.

All ancient Odd Fellows in the county are requested to meet at the Grand Army hall, on the afternoon of Nov. 15th, at 2 o'clock.

We want a good live correspondent in every township in the county. We will furnish correspondents with stationery and the AVALANCHE free.

J. F. Wilcox is a grand father to a bouncing boy, weighing 9½ pounds. Mr. and Mrs. F. N. Wilcox are the parents.

WHY WILL YOU cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief. Price 10 cts., 50 cts. and $1.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY a positive cure for catarrh, Diptheria and Canker Mouth. For Sale by J M Finn.

The finest stock of meats at the City Meat Market, of C. W. Wight, every day and Oysters and Chickens on Saturday.

MARRIED—On Nov 3d, Mr. Henry Laughlin, of Glade, Kalkaska county, and Miss Oliva Mina Baker, of Beaver Creek. Rev. W. H. James officiating.

The Presbyterian church society have advertised for bids for the erection of their church. Plans and specifications may be seen with Rev. J. H. Phelps.

Salling, Hanson & Co. have a machine for putting plates on the heels of rubbers, arctics, etc., which makes them last longer than two pairs without them.

As we go to press we learn of the the death of Charles Reed, of South Branch, which took place this afternoon, but too late to learn particulars. —*Roscommon News.*

"HACKMETACK," a lasting and fragrant perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents.

SHILOH'S CURE will immediately relieve Croup, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis. For sale by J M Finn.

Salling, Hanson & Co. have just received a stock of the Garland Oak stoves for heating purposes, that are both neat, beautiful and cheap. Call and see them.

Fred Obear, night operator at Trout Lake, was in Grayling last Tuesday and made us a pleasant call. He prefers his new location to Alger, where he was previously working.

Professor Wallace returned with his bride, last Thursday evening. They will make their home in Grayling for the present, in rooms at the residence of Mr. Staley.

I. M. Silsby, Supervisor of Center Plains township, drew the plans for the Presbyterian church. They look well, and if the church is finished in accordance with them, it will be an ornament to the city.

A meeting was held at the Opera House last Tuesday for the organization of the first Presbyterian church society in Grayling, which resulted in the election of Jno. Cameron, D. S. Waldron, Mrs. M. J. Connine, Wm. Woodburn and Mrs. C. W. Wight as trustees; Dr. F. F. Thatcher, clerk; and M. J. Connine, Treasurer.

Mr. Frank Bell, of Grayling, was in town last Saturday transacting business at the Register's office. The Herald office acknowleges a pleasant call from the gentleman.—*Otsego Co. Herald.*

C. H. Cox has bought and is busy lumbering the pine on the Evans farm in South Branch township. There is nearly 200,000 feet and it will be banked at his mill in this village.—*Roscommon News.*

The law partnership, at Grand Rapids, between Speaker Markey and Representative Diekema was too sweet to last. Markey goes back to West Branch and Diekema returns to Ottawa county.—*Det. Journal.*

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Presbyterian church, will meet with Mrs. M. J. Connine on Friday of next week, Nov. 18th at 2 P. M. Supper served from 6 to 8 P. M.. All are very cordially invited to be present as a very pleasant evening is anticipated.

The Hon. Daniel P. Markey is again in town. He and Mr. Diekema have dissolved their law partnership and Mr. Markey expects now to remain in West Branch. Mr. Diekema goes back to his old home at Holland. *West Branch Times.*

Mrs. W. J. Jubb thought R. Hunt slandered her, so she took a rawhide and went at night to his house with her son and gave Hunt a thrashing. The parties live about five miles north of Gaylord. Mrs. Jubb has been arrested. —*Det. Journal.*

Messrs. Connine, Forbes and Weydemeyer went to Montmorency county last week on a deer hunting expedition. They will be apt to get some venison as well as bear meat, as game is reported to be plentiful in that section.

Old James Nock-a-chick-a-mee, an Indian chief well and favorably known at the Saginaws, where he lived for many years, is now the owner of 40 acres of land at Frederic, on the Au Sable river, where he farms, fishes and hunts for a living.—*Det. Journal.*

The people of Grayling and vicinity have a chance of examining one of the most beautiful of coal stoves ever brought to this section. It is literally covered with jewels. It heats upper and lower room combined. Everybody is invited to call and see it next Friday, as it is sold and will be set up in the Bank. H. A. STEVENS.

On Wednesday of last week, James Gillimore, of Ball township, purchased a fine porker, and after tying it securely placed it in the wagon and started for home and on going to the wagon to loose his prize was surprised to find it missing and it was not until some hours after that the mystery was solved by some of the neighbors, who found the pig on the road. Jas. got his pig back but still wonders how it got out of the wagon.—*Ros. News.*

Bible and Cane Presentation.

Last Saturday was the 57th birthday of John L. Wild, of the Grayling House, and Grayling Chapter, R. A. M., of which he is an officer, met in their Hall in the evening for work in the Royal Arch degrees, and when through, he invited the members to an Oyster Supper. The wives of the members had preceded them and after the surprise of their meeting was over, they all proceeded to the Dining Room where the good things of life, in the way of eatables were partaken of with a relish by the overworked members of the order and invited guests. After supper the ladies surprised their better halves by presenting them with a Bible to be used in their future work. The presentation was made by Mrs. J. Staley, Jr., in a very feeling manner, and was accepted by R. Hanson, Esq., in behalf of the members of the Chapter. A further surprise was then sprung on the assemblage by the caning of the host by Mr. Staley, which was done in a very effective manner, and if there ever was a surprised recipient it was the possessor of the handsome ebony gold headed, finely engraved cane as was ever presented on such an occasion. The following parties were present: Mr. and Mrs. R. Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Hanson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Staley, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Finn, Mr and Mrs. N. P. Salling, Mr and Mrs. J. F. Hum, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Wight, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. H. Pinkous, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Raymond and Messrs. O. J. Bell, S. Hempstead W. Roe, C. F. Haller and *us.* It was an evening of surprises, pleasantly spent, and at "high twelve" or thereabouts, after wishing their host many happy returns of the day, the guests departed for their homes, hoping that some other fortunate individual would soon pass a mile-stone on their pathway in life, and extend them an invitation to assist in celebrating the occasion.

An exchange says that every growing and ambitious town is composed of three elements: Those who work patriotically, vigorously and intelligently for its advancement; those who are in a state of apathy or indifference, and those who take a curious delight in discouraging the efforts of others by ridicule, by a persistent denial that any progress has been accomplished and of boasting of every other town besides their own. The last class are called croakers, but they are really something worse, for their opposition does not arise simply from despondency, but from the uneventful spirit which will neither act itself or suffer others to act.

Nowsy Siftings.

The school taught by Miss Ettie Barker, closed last Friday.

Mary E. Marsh closed a two month's term of school in District No. 1, Center Plains, last Thursday. It can boast of one punctual scholar. Allie Sholts, a little gisl aged six years, attended school seven months without an absent mark. She had one mile to walk night and morning.

Rev. Q. E. Knight is the present pastor of Cheney church. He also preaches at Beaver Creek Town Hall.

Mrs. Matthew Gwatkins was called to the "Soo," not long since by the illness of her son, Joseph, who was dangerously ill with typhoid fever. Later report says he is getting better.

Mr. Fred Sholts has a hen that has laid several large eggs. One measured nine inches in circumference, lengthwise, and seven inches around the middle.

Mr. G. W. Love has moved into Grayling, for the winter.

Justice S. A. McIntyre has erected a wood-shed and well house. A good improvement.

Mrs. Jacob Bonnell, of Grayling, made a pleasant visit to friends and neighbors in Grove and Grayling tps., during the week.

Nov. 8, '87. M. E. M.

Terms of Circuit Court.

I HEREBY fix the terms of the Circuit Court for the 23d Judicial Circuit for the years 1888 and 1889 as follows:

In the County of Alcona the second Tuesday of February, third Tuesday of June and the first Tuesday of October.

In the County of Crawford, second Tuesdays of January and May, and first Tuesday of November.

For the County of Iosco, the first Tuesdays of March, June, September and December.

In the County of Ogemaw, third Tuesday of January, first Tuesday of May and second Tuesday of November.

In the County of Oscoda, third Tuesday of April and October.

And it is further ordered that notice of this appointment of Terms be published in the Lakeside Monitor, a newspaper published in the County of Iosco, the Ogemaw Times, a newspaper published in the County of Ogemaw, the Northern Mail, a newspaper published in the County of Oscoda, the Crawford Avalanche, a newspaper published in the County of Crawford and the Alcona Co. Review, a newspaper published in the County of Alcona, in accordance with the statute in such case made and provided.

Dated at East Tawas, the first day of November, A. D. 1887.

J. B. TUTTLE,
Circuit Judge.

Nov. 10, '87.

Team for Sale.

I WILL sell my two horses, harness and wagon on favorable terms.
Sept 15, '87. O. NUTTEN.

House for Sale.

I WILL sell my house in Block six, in Goodale's addition to the town of Grayling. I will sell it at a low figure for cash.
JOHN ROSENKILDE.

Hubbard is Booming!

I WILL open a Paint Shop on the corner of Ottawa and Railroad St. where I will do carriage repairing and painting. House painting a specialty.
Nov.-3-w-3. HUBBARD & Co.

Strayed.

FROM near Grayling about Oct. 1, one large red ox with white star on forehead and spots under-belly. Any person finding same, will be suitably rewarded by bringing him to Salling, Hanson & Co., or notifying us where we can find him.
CUTLER & JENSON.

Rev. C. W. West,

NOTARY PUBLIC and Justice of the Peace. Residence in Center Plains township. Post office, Pere Cheney. All business entrusted to me will be promptly attended to.
Sept. 8, tf.

For Sale or Trade.

ANY ONE wishing to purchase a House and two Lots, or two houses and four lots, or trade hardwood land for the same can have the opportunity by calling at the AVALANCHE office.
Sept. 29, tf.

Gunsmith Shop.

I WILL open up the old blacksmith shop near the bridge, where I will make and repair guns and do other fine work in my line. Repairing of machinery a specialty. Terms reasonable. Give me a call.
H. P. WILLIAMS.
Aug. 18th, '87.

Notice.

It is evident that house-lots are selling at reasonable prices on Roffee's Addition to the Village of Grayling, by the frequent sales made by the agent. Parties who intend making Grayling their future home, would do well to look over the many pleasant sites on the addition for building. J. S. Harder, agent, will be pleased to show them.
E. M. ROFFEE.

RESTAURANT! RESTAURANT!!

I would respectfully inform the citizens of Grayling and vicinity, that I have opened a first-class restaurant next door to James' Store, on Michigan Avenue, where I will be pleased to wait on all who may favor me with a call. Warm meals furnished at all hours and with the best the market affords.
L. E. CLEMENT.
Feb. 17, '87, 1-y.

Pension Soldiers.

J. L. STARKWEATHER Pension Attorney, of Romeo Michigan, will be at the office of the County Clerk at Grayling, Dec. 17, on pension work. Dependent mothers and fathers entitled to pension. Dorotha Kath of Mt. Clemens widows' pension claim allowed in less than three months. Edwin C. Chubb of Ray, pension of $16 per month allowed in 3 months. Jacob H. Hosner increase from $12 to $21. J. O. Hicks claim increased from $16 to $21 per month. Drafted men who served entitled to pension. Rejected claims a specialty. Hence never give up a worthy claim. Call and see him. Advice free.

Estray Notice.

WE HAVE at our camp a red ox, medium size, white belly, with white spot on each side. There are no other marks. The ox has a large joint on hind leg. The owner will please come forward, prove property and take him away. Our camp is on 21-27-4.
BUCKLEY & DOUGLAS.

For Sale.

I HAVE two sheet iron drums, one very large, and a small one which I will sell cheap. The large one has never been used.
Sept. 29, tf. J. L. WILD.

Teachers' Examination for Crawford County.

REGULAR examinations will be held at Grayling, on the first Thursday of March 1888 and August 1888.

Special public examinations for the year will also be held at Grayling, the last Friday of October 1887, and April 1888.

Frst and second grade certificates can be granted only at the regular public examinations.

All examinations commence promptly at 8 A. M. standard time.

Persons holding special (Secretary's) *certificates must appear at the next* public examination.

C. E. HICKS,
Oct. 13, 1yr. SECRETARY.

PATENTS

CAVEATS, TRADE MARKS

And Copyrights obtained, and all other business in the U. S. Patent Office attended to for MODERATE FEES.

Our office is opposite the U. S. Patent Office, and we can obtain Patents in less time than those remote from WASHINGTON.

Send MODEL OR DRAWING. We advise as to patentability free of charge; and we make NO CHARGE UNLESS WE OBTAIN PATENT.

We refer here to the Postmaster, the Supt. of Money Order Div., and to officials of the U. S. Patent Office. For Circular, advice, terms and references to actual clients in your own State or County, write to

C. A. SNOW & CO.,
Opposite Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

650,000 NOW IN USE.

THE IMPROVED WHITE!

The Easiest Selling; The Best Satisfyeng

Sewing Machine in The World.

We lead all others in the line of improvements. Our Machine sells on its merits. Its range of work is unequaled. It runs the lightest. It is the most simple and durable machine ever made.

DEALERS WANTED.

WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Sept 22, 6m

PRESBYTERIANS

Who do not take the Herald and Presbyter, should

SEND

Five One-Cent Stamps

FOR A

Sample copy of that paper and a beautiful steel-engraved

Calendar for 1888

Size 4½x8½ Inches.

Or send names and addresses of ten or more Presbyterians of different families who do not now take the paper, and receive the Calendar and sample copy free. Send at once. Mention name of church and pastor, and say where you saw this. Address
HERALD AND PRESBYTER,
178 ELM STREET, CINCINNATI, O.

For Hard Times.

THE CRAWFORD AVALANCHE

AND

DEMOREST'S

ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY

MAGAZINE

With Twelve Cut Paper Patterns of your own selection and of any size.

BOTH PUBLICATIONS, ONE YEAR,

FOR

$3.00 (THREE DOLLARS).

DEMOREST'S THE BEST Of all the Magazines.

CONTAINING Stories, Poems and other Literary attractions, combining Artistic, Scientific and Household matters.

Illustrated with Original Steel Engravings, Photogravures, Oil Pictures and fine Woodcuts, making it the Model Magazine of America.

Each Magazine contains a COUPON ORDER entitling the holder to the selection of ANY PATTERN illustrated in that number, and in ANY SIZE.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY is justly entitled the World's Model Magazine. The Largest in Form, the Largest in Circulation, and the best TWO Dollar Family Magazine issued. 1888 will be the Twenty-second year of its publication; it is continually improved and so extensively as to place it in the front rank of Family Periodicals, and equal to any magazine. It contains 72 pages, large quarto, 8½x11½ inches, elegantly printed and fully illustrated. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, New York,

AND BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT COMBINED WITH THE

Crawford Avalanche at $3.00 Per Year.

LOOK OUT!

GREAT ATTRACTION.

SALLING, HANSON & COMPANY

--OF THE--

PIONEER STORE

GRAYLING, MICH.,

Have on hand, and are receiving daily, a larger stock of DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, GROCERIES AND HARDWARE,

Ever brought to GRAYLING.

—x—

COME AND WE WILL

CONVINCE YOU THAT THIS IS A FACT

—o—o—o—

BUSINESS IS BUSINESS, AND

PRICES TELL.

—o—

We carry the most complete stock of

Lumbermen's Supplies, North of BAY CITY

—o—

Special Inducements for CASH.

—o—

Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Gloves, Mittens, Boots and Shoes, and Groceries of all kinds.

—ALSO—

Stoves, Tinware, Crockery, Glassware,

Doors, Sash, Mouldings, Brick, Lime,

Lath and Shingles. Meal, Flour

AND FEED, HAY AND OATS,

BRAN & CORN.

—x—

We manufacture and deal in Logs, Lumber, Lath and Shingles and make Long Bill Stuff a specialty.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

August 28, '84.

HOMES FOR ALL!

O. PALMER

—Dealer in—

REAL ESTATE

Grayling, Mich.

Village Lots,
Village Homes,
Improved Farms,
Wild Farming Land,
And Timbered Land.

Abstracts of title furnished to purchasers free of charge. — Terms made to suit purchasers, with low rate of interest.

Crawford County is on the boom in business, and is being rapidly settled. Now is the time to secure a home cheap, that in a short time will sell for big money.— Correspondence solicited.

Public Notice.

MICHIGAN STATE LAND OFFICE,
Lansing, Sept. 24th, 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the following described Swamp Land, situate in Crawford County, heretofore licensed as Homesteads, which land has reverted to the State, will be RESTORED to market at this office on the 10th day of November A. D. 1887, at ten o'clock A. M., and will be subject to sale according to the form prescribed by law.

ROSCOE D. DIX,
Commissioner.

DESCRIPTION.	SECTION.	TOWN.	RANGE.
S ½ of N E ¼	6	25, N	1 W.

Public Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, } ss.
Co. of Crawford, }

In the Matter of the Estate of Charles C. Blackman, Minor.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Guardian of the estate of said Charles C. Blackman, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Crawford, on the third day of October A. D. 1887, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at Wellington Post Office, in the County of Crawford, in said State, on Saturday, the nineteenth day of November, A. D. 1887, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described real estate, to wit: The pine timber standing and down upon the west half [W ½] of the north-east quarter [N E ¼] and the east half [E ½] of the north west quarter [N W ¼] of section thirty-four [34] of township twenty-five [25] north of Range [1] west.

THADDEUS E. HASTINGS,
Oct. 5, w 7. Guardian.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

The Niagara Falls Route.

MACKINAW DIVISION.

TOOK EFFECT NOV. 14th., '86.

GOING NORTH.

	Exp.	Mail.	Fr'g't
	P. M.	P. M.	
Detroit, lv.	8 05	11 00	
Chicago,	9 00 a m	0 55 p m	
Jackson,	4 30 p m	7 00 a m	
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Bay City,	10 00	1 19	10 00
Pinconning	10 48	2 00	11 30
Alger,	11 28	2 58	1 35
West Branch,	12 10	3 36	3 00
St. Helens,	12 45	4 05	4 20
Roscommon,	1 20	4 28	5 10
Cheney,	1 35	4 42	5 35
GRAYLING, Arr	1 55	5 00	P. M. 6 10
GRAYLING, Dep	2 00	5 20	P. M. 1 30
Frederic,	2 25	5 40	2 10
Gaylord,	2 51	6 24	3 30
Vanderbilt,	3 23	6 42	4 15
Indian River,	4 10	7 30	5 45
Cheboygan,	4 55	8 12	7 00
Mackinaw City,	5 30 A. M.	8 50.	4 10

SOUTH.

	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Mackinaw City,	10 00	8 00	6 00
Cheboygan,	10 40	9 40	7 20
Indian River,	11 25	9 52	8 45
Vanderbilt,	12 15	10 16	10 48
Gaylord,	12 56	10 37	11 25
Frederic,	1 28	11 17	12 45
GRAYLING, Arr	1 55	11 40	1 20
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
GRAYLING, Dep	2 05	12 00	6 10
Cheney,	2 30	12 20	6 45
Roscommon,	2 45	12 35	7 15
St. Helens,	3 15	1 07	9 10
West Branch,	3 50	1 35	11 05
Alger,	4 26	2 20	12 20
Pinconning,	5 20	3 24	3 52
Bay City, Arr	6 30	4 15	5 20
Detroit, ar.	10 45 a m	9 00 p. m.	
Chicago,	6 40 p m	7 00 a. m.	
Jackson,	11 15 a m	10 30 p. m.	

CONNECTIONS.—At Bay City with Bay City Division for Lapeer, Port Huron, Detroit and all points East, and with Saginaw Division for Jackson, Fort Wayne, Chicago and all points West and North. At Mackinaw City, with D., M. & M. R. R. for Marquette and points west. At Alger with D. B. C. & A. R. R. for AuSable and Oscoda.

O. W. RUGGLES,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt. Chicago.
G. H. HICKS,
Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

GOLD is scarce, but those who write to Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine, will receive free, full information about work which they can do, and live at home, that will pay them from $5 to $25 per day. Some have earned over $50 in a day. Either sex, young or old. Capital not required. You are started free. Those who start at once are absolutely sure of snug little fortunes. All is new.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEWS BUDGET.

Fresh Intelligence from Every Part of the Civilized World.

Foreign and Domestic News, Political Events, Personal Points, Labor Notes, Etc.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

A DEED OF HORROR.

A Man in Louisville Cuts the Throats of His Child and His Wife—His Brother-in-law Also Killed in the Same Manner, After Which He Hangs Himself.

A LOUISVILLE (Ky.) dispatch says that in a neat frame cottage, No. 1922 West Chestnut street, were discovered the bodies of four persons, three of them with heads nearly severed from the trunk, and the fourth, whose hands had wrought the bloody work, suspended by his neck at the end of a rope in the doorway between the two rooms in which the corpses of the other victims lay, a centerpiece for the horrible group. Charles Brownfield was the murderer and suicide, and the victims were his wife, his baby daughter, and his brother-in-law, Mr. Bruner. On a small bureau in the front room were found three plain white envelopes, upon which was written Brownfield's statement as to why he committed the deed. The statement was written with a lead-pencil and in a bold, clear hand. There was not a tremor in any of the lines, and the words were properly spelled and punctuated. The statement was as follows:

To Whom It May Concern:

I, Charles B. Brownfield, murdered my dear wife and baby; also W. F. Bruner, my brother-in-law. I killed my wife and baby because I was tired of life and did not want them left in the world penniless with no one to take care of them. My cause for being tired of life is gambling. Now let my brothers and friends take warning. I killed W. F. Bruner because I did not think he was fit to live, and now I will make an attempt on my own life. So good-by, my father, brothers, sisters, friends, and relatives. All take warning. Good-by.

CHARLES B. BROWNFIELD.

Time, about 6:30 o'clock a. m.

INCENDIARY TALK.

A New York Anarchist Declares that Worse than Civil War Will Follow the Hangings.

A NEW YORK telegram says that at a crowded meeting of the Progressive Labor party in Germania Assembly Rooms, S. E. Shevitch, editor of the *Leader*, made a speech, in which he said: "I tell you if this crime of base murder [hanging of Spies et al.] is committed the end will soon follow. If these heroes are hanged the days of all those concerned in the outrageous murder will be reckoned and the day will not be far off when they will have to answer for the blood they shed by every spark of life in their worthless bodies." [Loud cheers and cries of "Kill them," "Dynamite!"] "But let them hang. Seven men's lives will not harm our cause. Let them kill seventy—seven thousand—and out of their graves seven million others will arise. I tell you, if these men are hanged next Friday something thousands of times worse than our late civil war will follow. We will not see it done without acting."

IT WAS A SILLY HOAX.

The Sending of the Alleged Bomb to Chief Justice White a Contemptible Ruse.

WASHINGTON dispatches state that the sending of the bomb to the house of Chief Justice Waite was a hoax. It was the work of a young man by the name of Sherburne G. Hopkins, who makes a precarious living by selling sensational news to the correspondents. Hopkins has made a confession that the whole scheme was invented by himself and Arthur D. Sperry, a reporter on a local paper, for the purpose of selling the story to the newspapers. Hopkins, in his confession, said the small vial which was found in the package contained only ink and a very small quantity of powder, just sufficient to burst the phial and alarm the person who might open the package.

SAID HE THREW THE BOMB.

A Sensational Story from Pittsburgh, Which the Chicago Police Ridicule.

A CHICAGO special of Saturday says:

A sensational report is telegraphed from Pittsburgh that Thomas Owens, a carpenter who had been killed at Homestead, a small station near Pittsburgh, had made a confession before his death that he had thrown the bomb at the Haymarket riot. A man named Piper, who worked with Owens, testified at the Coroner's inquest on Owens' body that Owens had told him in confidence that he belonged to the same group of anarchists as Spies and Parsons, and had gone to the Haymarket meeting with Schnaubelt, his chum, from whom he received the bomb *after it was lighted*. He threw it and ran and then left Chicago. The Chicago police don't take any stock in the story. Capt. Schaack says that Owens is the latest addition to the list of cranks who imagine they threw the bomb. He says that before the trial he had four different men locked up who were firm in the conviction that they individually threw the bomb. The condemned anarchists themselves say they never heard of Owens, and pronounce the story as utterly "improbable."

Lingg is Stubborn.

A CHICAGO dispatch of Saturday says: "Louis Lingg is the only one of the condemned anarchists who now stands in the way of the final preparation of the formal petition for a commutation of the sentence. The friends of the men are bringing every influence possible to bear upon Lingg, who is still as defiant and obstinate as he was the day that the police first placed him in custody."

The Drama.

A CHICAGO dispatch says: "The new play by Robert Louis Stevenson, 'Deacon Brodie,' produced at McVicker's Theater this week, has proved a great drawing card. It is emphatically a successful play. Dion Boucicault will reappear at McVicker's, beginning on the 14th."

THE EASTERN STATES.

A NEW YORK paper prints a sensational story to the effect that Jay Gould was solicited to use his influence in behalf of the Chicago anarchists, and that, in consequence of his refusal so to do, he has received threatening letters for some time past that so terrified him that he determined upon his European trip in order to be out of this country upon the day set for the execution of the condemned men.

AT the meeting of the American Woman's Suffrage Association, just held in Philadelphia, reports were received showing that the cause was in a flourishing condition. It was determined to petition the State Legislatures for the right to vote at municipal elections. Hon. W. D. Foulke, of Indiana, was elected President for the coming year, and in the list of Vice Presidents appear the names of Hon. George F. Hoar and George William Curtis.

THE WESTERN STATES.

ST. LOUIS dispatches give particulars of a terrible explosion by which eight or nine persons were instantaneously hurled into eternity and a number of others maimed and shockingly mangled:

An explosion of gasoline in the rear of the cellar of Michael Newman's grocery store, 13 South Fourteenth street, lifted the two-story building from its foundation and dropped it back again in a mass, beneath which were buried sixteen persons. The messenger of death had scarcely wrecked the place before a devastating fire swept through the ruins and seemed bent on *internal work*. Human aid was quickly on the scene, but in such confusion that the horror seemed to increase with their efforts to relieve the imprisoned victims. Mr. Newman and his family of seven lived over the store. The force of the explosion was terrific, and the entire block of buildings north of and across the alley from the building in which the explosion took place were gutted by the blast. The Newman block, crushed in, was covered by the roof, which had settled down upon the ruins and formed a barrier, through which the *rescuers had to cut a way*. This impeded progress, and threatening walls on either side overhung ready to crush the gallant men, who pressed to the spot where calls for help directed them. The roof was soon removed and in the debris were revealed the mangled forms of the groceryman's family. Five of them were dead. Some sat upright, and others were doubled in their beds. Life had evidently fled while they were wrapped in slumber. In the same building, over storeroom No. 9, lived Chas. Devere, a traveling salesman, and his wife. Visiting them was Miss Hattie Bryant, of Columbus, Ky. She was badly injured, but miraculously escaped death—the only person who passed through the horrible ordeal and lives to tell the story of escape. When finally the work of rescue was accomplished it was found that the number of dead was eight, as follows: Michael Newman, Mrs. Annie Newman, John Newman, Kate Newman, Eddie Newman, Charles Devere, Mrs. Charles Devere, Mrs. Agnes Berzely. Three were wounded seriously, as follows: Nellie Newman; may recover. Miss Hattie Bryant; will probably recover. Mamie Newman; recovery impossible.

A CHICAGO special of Wednesday says:

On the 11th of November, if the execution of the anarchists takes place, all traffic within one block of the Criminal Court building will be rigidly prohibited except on Clark street. *Cordons of police*, assisted by the militia, will form solid columns along the intersecting streets, and to all except actual residents in this locality passage through the lines will be impossible during that day. Already many requests for passes to witness the execution have been requested of Sheriff Matson, but in all cases they have been refused.

THE jury sitting on the body of "Bill," the fireman of the ill-starred propeller Vernon, found dead on a raft in Lake Michigan, recommended that the inspector who had last inspected the life-preservers of the wrecked steamer be arrested and held for trial. The preservers were stuffed with sea rushes, and not fit for the work required of them. *Many of the bodies of* the victims of the wreck are coming ashore near the scene of the disaster. Nineteen were brought into Two Rivers, Wis., on Thursday. One of them was identified as that of the captain, and another as that of E. R. Boland, a traveling salesman for a Milwaukee firm.

JOSEPH SMITH, JR., of Cincinnati, has made an assignment, his failure being due to the collapse of the Fidelity Bank. His liabilities are estimated at $200,000 and his assets will foot up about the same amount.

A DISPATCH from Pueblo, Col., says that several masked men stopped the eastbound Salt Lake express on the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, a few miles east of Grand Junction, and compelled the engineer, fireman, and express messengers to leave the train. While they were being guarded by some of their number the others passed through the train, relieving the passengers of their money and valuables. The robbers then entered the express-car, but failed to open the safe. The mail pouches were cut and registered packages and letters opened. The train was allowed to proceed after being delayed over an hour. The robbers took to the mountains. It has not yet been learned how much money they secured.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

A BARREL of whisky was a disturbing element at a negro camp-meeting near Brighton, S. C. The colored brethren indulged freely their appetite for strong drink, and then participated in a general fight with razors, pistols, and pine poles for weapons. One man was killed, six were mortally wounded, and about twenty-five persons were badly bruised.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

OF the $14,000,000 of bonds which the Government offered on Sept. 22d to buy for the sinking fund, $8,000,000 had been already purchased up to the 28th.

A WASHINGTON dispatch says that Secretary Whitney is now in New York, and will not return to the capital for an indefinite period. For the last year he has had troubles from headaches, which have grown more and more severe and frequent, until now he is unable to work. He has written no word of his annual report, and there is no prospect that he will be able to prepare one.

THE famous Sharon-Hill case is now going to the United States Supreme Court on an appeal from a decision of Judge Sawyer of the United States Circuit Court of California.

WASHINGTON dispatches state that an attempt was made, Thursday night, to either kill or maim Chief Justice Waite, of the United States Supreme Court, or to perpetrate a silly hoax.

A small box was sent to his house through the special delivery postal service. It was a pasteboard box about ten inches by six, looking something like a valentine box, and was addressed in a small cramped and apparently disguised back-hand to the "Hon. Chief Justice Waite, No. 1415 I street, N. W., Washington, D. C." Near the bottom were the words: "Important papers," underscored. The thing inclosed was a glass tube about ten inches long and of the diameter of a lead pencil. The tube was bent at an angle of about sixty degrees, and was fastened to the box by means of small pieces of heavy paper pasted over it. The tube for the most of its length contained a jet-black liquid, but about one and one-half inches from the end was a percussion cap separating the fluid from a little more than an inch of coarse powder, apparently what is known as Atlas powder. At the other end of the powder was another percussion cap, and to this was attached the wire which was apparently intended to explode the tube. This wire was joined to a small rubber band, fastened to one side of the box, and another wire ran from the rubber to a "hook-and-eye," which was held in place by a piece of paper pasted over it. If the machine is really what it seems to be, the raising of the lid would have exploded it. Before it reached the Chief Justice's house, however, the box was stamped on one side by a postoffice employe, and the force with which the blow was struck in stamping caused the wire to slip through the "hook-and-eye," thus severing the necessary connection.

THE FOREIGN BUDGET.

A DUBLIN dispatch says the appeal of Mr. William O'Brien, editor of *United Ireland*, against the sentence of three months' imprisonment imposed on him by the Mitchellstown court has been refused and the sentence of the lower court confirmed.

After the recorder's decision had been announced Mr. O'Brien attempted to leave the building to speak to some friends. The inspector of police refused to let him go. Mr. *O'Brien insisted on his right, and had a struggle* with the police, when they stopped him. Mr. Harrington lent him assistance, but, finding it was useless to resist the police, returned to the solicitor's table and shouted for justice, declaring that Mr. O'Brien could not be legally arrested, as no warrant had been signed. The recorder sided with Mr. Harrington, and said that Mr. O'Brien should go. Mr. Stokes, the magistrate, thereupon shouted: "Do not let him go. I will be responsible for the consequences." Mr. Harrington then exclaimed, at the top of his voice: "See how justice is done. The Judge's authority is defied." There were cries of "Let him out!" and a fierce struggle ensued between the people and the police guarding Mr. O'Brien. Meanwhile the Magistrate had signed a warrant for the arrest of Mr. O'Brien, and he was removed to the rear of the court house in custody. During this exciting scene in the court-room 2,000 people remained in the street outside of the court, clamoring for the rescue of Mr. O'Brien and vengeance upon the police.

THE Irish editor O'Brien has been safely *lodged in the jail at Tullamore, fifty miles* from Dublin. His removal from Cork took place at an early hour in the morning, and was effected without any difficulty.

THE WORLD AT LARGE.

GEN. J. Hale Sypher, attorney for George H. Thobe, who is contesting Mr. Carlisle's seat, has filed his brief, says a Washington telegram. It asserts that Thobe was elected by 600 majority. This result is found by rejecting about 1,000 votes cast for Carlisle and about 200 votes cast for Thobe, which were *polled at precincts where it is claimed the* laws of Kentucky were not observed.

A SPECIAL from the Crow Agency, M. T., says the Indians reported Sword Bearer to have been in the Big Horn Mountains communing with the spirits. He tells them he goes to where God lives, who has a Chinaman, a white man, and an Indian there, with which to begin the world over again when all are killed in this war. There are six companies of troops at the agency. Most of the Indians coming in in response to Gen. Ruger's orders are squaws and children.

THE will of the late E. B. Washburne was admitted to probate. The estate left by the *deceased* is valued at $885,000, and the bulk is to be distributed among his children, there being few bequests outside of the family.

THE Commercial Cable Company has increased its capital stock from $4,000,000 to $6,000,000.

THE ANARCHISTS.

AT last the anarchists who are standing in the shadow of the gallows have shown unmistakable signs of caving in, says a Chicago special of the 4th inst: "No less distinguished a personage than August Spies signed a document yesterday afternoon purporting to be an appeal to Governor Oglesby for executive clemency, and it was learned on good authority that Fielden and Schwab did likewise. It is believed that the entire seven will abandon their position of 'liberty or death' and sue for a commutation of sentence."

DR. M. W. SALTER, President of the Ethical Culture Society, says a Chicago dispatch of Friday, has drawn up a petition for executive clemency, to which, as he states it, he only wishes the signatures of influential and cool-headed citizens. It is very short, the recital being to the effect that the signers believe justice can be best served by commuting the sentences of the condemned men, etc. He has already obtained about twenty signatures, among which are those of Judge Tuley, ex-Judge Booth, Julius Rosenfeldt, and Alderman Manierre.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN, immediately on receiving news of the Supreme Court decision, rushed off to a telegraph office in Omaha and sent the following dispatch:

Citizen Edward Devine, Editor *Western Newsman*, Chicago:
Leave Cock-Roche-Ville to Cock-Roche, and join me at Toronto. Expatriation forever.
GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

"There, that settles it. I'm off for Canada, where there is free speech and free press. No more Omaha; I'm off. Good-by, America," were the rapid words delivered by Train.

"WE are ready for any emergency that may arise," said Capt. Schaack, of the Chicago police, to a reporter. "We have taken every precaution that we deem possible. I am not apprehensive of any riot or forcible demonstration by the friends of the condemned men, but I think it always well to be prepared. Of course I have heard many threats against life and property, but I find that many of them are unworthy of notice."

BUSINESS at the various Chicago gun stores has been brisk during the last few days, says a special from that city. The purchasers of revolvers are generally well-dressed business men.

THE SWEDISH NIGHTINGALE.

JENNY LIND GOLDSCHMIDT, the celebrated Swedish singer, passed away quietly at her home near London on the 2d of November. She was born in Stockholm, Sweden, Oct. 6, 1821. From infancy she showed a remarkable talent for singing, and at 9 years of age was given admission to a musical academy. She made such progress that in a year she was deemed fitted for the stage, on which she made her appearance in juvenile parts, at-

tracting considerable attention by her dramatic talents as well as by her vocal accomplishments. At 16 she had become the reigning prima donna of the Stockholm opera. In 1840 she went to Paris and received instruction from Garcia, the first singing-master of Europe. In 1844 she first appeared before an audience outside her native city in Berlin. From this time her reputation grew with each performance, and she was received with enthusiasm at all the leading musical cities of Europe. She made her first appearance in London in 1847, and in September, 1850, was brought to the United States by P. T. Barnum, and was everywhere received with the wildest enthusiasm. In 1852 she was married in Boston to Otto Goldschmidt, a young pianist who accompanied her. Since her marriage she has refused all offers to appear on the stage, only singing occasionally in concerts. She resided in Germany until 1858, when she removed to England, where she has since lived.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
CATTLE	$ 4.50	@ 5.50
HOGS	4.75	@ 5.25
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.88	@ .89
No. 2 Red	.85	@ .86
CORN—No. 2	.54	@ .56
OATS—White	.35	@ .40
PORK—New Mess	14.50	@15.00
CHICAGO.		
CATTLE—Choice to Prime Steers	5.00	@ 5.50
Good	4.00	@ 4.50
Common	2.75	@ 3.50
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4.00	@ 4.75
FLOUR—Winter Wheat	3.75	@ 4.25
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter	.72½	@ .73
CORN—No. 2	.41	@ .42
OATS—No. 2	.25	@ .26
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.22	@ .25
Fine Dairy	.18	@ .20
CHEESE—Full Cream, new	.10½	@ .11
EGGS—Fresh	.18	@ .19
POTATOES—Choice, per bu	.68	@ .75
PORK—Mess	12.75	@13.25
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash	.70	@ .71
CORN—No. 3	.40	@ .41
OATS—No. 2 White	.28	@ .30
RYE—No. 1	.53	@ .55
PORK—Mess	13.00	@13.50
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.72	@ .72½
CORN—Mixed	.38½	@ .39½
OATS—Cash	.24½	@ .25½
PORK—Mess	12.25	@12.75
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—Cash	.77	@ .78
CORN—Mixed	.44	@ .45
OATS—White	.29	@ .30
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE	3.75	@ 4.50
HOGS	4.00	@ 4.75
SHEEP	3.25	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.79	@ .79½
CORN—Mixed	.44	@ .45
OATS—No. 2 White	.30	@ .30½
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.74½	@ .75½
CORN—No. 2	.46	@ .47
OATS—No. 2	.28	@ .29
PORK—Mess	12.75	@13.25
LIVE HOGS	4.25	@ 4.75
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard, new	.84½	@ .85½
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.48½	@ .49
CATTLE	4.00	@ 5.00
HOGS	4.25	@ 5.00
INDIANAPOLIS.		
BEEF CATTLE	3.50	@ 4.75
HOGS	4.25	@ 4.75
SHEEP	3.00	@ 4.00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.73	@ .74
CORN	.42	@ .43
OATS—Mixed	.27	@ .27½
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Prime	4.50	@ 5.00
Fair	4.00	@ 4.50
Common	3.25	@ 3.75
HOGS	4.50	@ 5.00
SHEEP	3.75	@ 4.25

PERSONAL CHARMS.

How the Delsartian Theory of Development Beautifies Women.

What is the Delsartian method?

If ladies can secure cultivation of the voice, so as to read and converse in sweetly modulated yet strong and deep tones, and by the same course of training acquire grace of carriage and the development *of chest and lungs* that ensures health and adds to personal charms, the methods employed are worthy investigation.

So thought our reporter, who called upon Mme. Gray, the noted teacher of Oratory and Physical Culture, at one of our *leading* hotels.

As he entered the room a lady tall but well proportioned came with graceful movement toward him. A well-shaped head, crowned with a wealth of iron-gray hair, dark, brilliant eyes, beneath finely arched brows, were noted as she approached. When she spoke it was with a voice sweet and low, yet with a wonderful compass.

"What is the secret of this power of vocal expression you seem to have?"

"Secret? there is no secret," laughed Mme. Gray. "Time was when I had one of the weakest and thinnest of voices. Any one can accomplish what I have done. It is so easy to acquire a full, resonant voice, that will never tire or grow hoarse. All vocal disabilities may be overcome, hesitation, stammering, stuttering, soon disappear under proper training."

"Does this training affect the physical system?"

"Yes, it will develop the bust to almost ideal perfection. Gentlemen will add four or five inches chest measurement in as many months."

"It is desirable from a point of beauty, then?"

"Yes, ladies gain the roundness of waist, taper of arm and hand, and the perfect poise, ease and grace in movement, that add so much to personal charms."

"Health, I should think, would be benefited, also?"

"*Indeed it is.* Lung and throat troubles decrease, narrow chests and thin arms are developed, and female weakness largely overcome."

"It seems to be a regular panacea?"

"No, I am sorry to say that some organs *cannot be made good* in this way after they have been injured as mine were by a sojourn near a Southern swamp. Before I tried physical culture and Warner's safe cure I was a confirmed invalid. I was consumptive in early life, and it is only a few years since I overcame a serious *liver trouble*. *I owe much* to Warner's safe cure, and I do not hesitate to acknowledge it."

"And the consumption tendency?"

"Disappeared after the use of this remedy, and when I learned how to breathe. Not one in twenty breathe in such a way as to fill the air-cells, to expand the strong muscles at the base of the lungs, which should do the labor of expelling air. Hence, if kidney disease prevails, the lungs affected by the kidney poisoned blood soon give way."

"Is not your system the Delsartian theory?"

"Yes, and I greatly rejoiced when this grand teacher gave to the world his ideas. They correspond to those I had long taught, for I am a pioneer in this work, and have devoted life and energy to teaching the world that women may gain vocal accomplishments, health, grace and beauty all at the same time by these methods of cultivation."

"You are yet teaching?"

"Yes, at the School of Oratory and Physical Culture at Syracuse, N. Y., a permanent institution, now in very successful progress."

HORRORS OF NIGHTMARE.

Curious Attack of an Entire French Regiment.

A French physician has recorded a very extraordinary case in which the nightmare attacked an entire regiment of soldiers. Dr. Laurent, the physician in question, said he was surgeon of the first battalion of the La Tour d'Auvergne Regiment, when it was garrisoned at Palmi, in Calabria. At midnight, in the month of June, the order to march with all possible speed to Tropea, forty miles away, was given. At 7 o'clock on the following evening Tropea was reached, scarcely a single halt having been made by the way.

The men arrived in a pitiful state of exhaustion and fatigue, in consequence mainly of the intense heat, found their rations cooked, their quarters prepared, and, after a hearty meal, retired for the night in an abandoned monastery, a building much too small for their number, sleeping upon heaps of straw, some in one room, some in others. Just before occupying their unwholesome quarters some of the soldiers heard that the monastery was haunted by a demon dog, and spread the story from one to another, *some uncomfortably*, most of them merrily. There seemed little fear of their sleep being disturbed after such a day's work as they had done.

But at midnight the deep silence was suddenly broken by loud, wild cries of terror. The white-faced soldiers rushed tumultuously from their chambers in every direction, and one and all at once told the same tale of superstitious terror. One and all had been visited by the phantom dog! The monastery was abandoned, and the weary soldiers, veterans in war and famous for their bravery, wandered about the town or slept in sheds and outhouses rather than again face the terrors of what was undoubtedly a bad attack of nightmare, consequent upon sleep following an undigested meal taken while in a condition of great fatigue. Some idea of the awful state of terror *into* which the distorted images of the fancy or memory have thrown people may be gleaned from the fact that medical men have recorded many cases in which they have resulted in death.

An artist of eminence, whose engraved pictures are now to be seen in every print-shop window—one of the writer's best friends—has the nightmare occasionally, but with him it invariably takes one form. He seems to be awakened by a sensation of coldness, such as might be caused by the sudden admission of outdoor air, and at the same time sees a man's hand busy with the window-fastening. He slips quietly from his bed, takes up the poker, conceals himself behind the window-curtain, hears the fastening of the window thrust back, and with a sensation of spiteful glee raises his weapon to bring it down with all its force upon the head which he knows will in a minute or two be thrust into his room. The window is softly and slowly raised, and he is in a quiver of eagerness to deal the vengeful blow, a grim smile on his face, a fierce flash in his eye, when lo! the head appears.

But horror of horrors! The artist's upraised arm is still and rigid; he cannot strike the blow. And the face then turned toward him is one of hideous mockery and scorn, with a protruding tongue, the fangs of a wild beast, and the expression of a fiend. And so he remains face to face with his frightful enemy, utterly helpless, and in a state of indescribable torture. The effect of nightmare in this form is, he tells me, an almost maddening one, and he can only account for its frequent repetition as resulting from an unusually powerful impression made upon his memory in conjunction with its curious ally, the *imagination, which is, in his* case, one of more than usual power.—*London Exchange.*

IN Buenos Ayres the government printing is done by convicts. Most of the work consists of ministers' reports and official receipts. The manager, not a person in durance vile, it may be well to state, but a practical, native printer, showed several volumes of these reports, and they were really well got up. All the tabular matter, however, was far from meritorious, little or no attention having been given to the mitering of rules, etc.

POOTS says he has no use for the bathing beach since he only has to climb a steeple to make his head swim.

A Turkish Newspaper.

Among the various innovations lately introduced into Turkey may be included that of newspapers.

The first, if we are not mistaken, appeared in Constantinople in 1811, under the auspices of Mr. Oscanyan, the former Turkish Consul General in New York, and was called *Azturar Bizantian*, or the *Byzantine Advertiser*. The people, unacquainted at that time with the aim and importance of a daily chronicler, were not prepared to appreciate the value of a newspaper, and were slow to patronize the paper. It was obliged to stop. Since then more frequent intercourse with the rest of Europe and political incidents which made the people eager for news gave rise to the publication of other newspapers, whose number is now legion.

There are at present more than twenty different dailies and twenty weeklies appearing in Constantinople in various dialects, each advocating its own particular interest. Among the *organs of the different nationalities* in Turkey may be mentioned the *Akhtar* (Star), which represents the Persian interest in Turkey. It is printed in Turkish script, though the language is *Persian*. It *commences* at the right-hand corner of the sheet with the announcement that "the office of publication of the *Akhtar* is at Valide Khan in the seat of felicity (Constantinople). All communications must be addressed to Mehmed Tehir Effendi, sole editor and proprietor."

In imitation of French journals, the paper commences with an editorial on the affairs of Siam as a leader, followed by telegraphic news, both foreign and domestic, extracts from foreign papers, home news, current events, official promotions, and a few advertisements. These papers are sold at an average of four cents per copy, and an edition of 2,000 is considered a large circulation.

There being a strict surveillance over all publications by the government, the editors are restrained from indulging in liberal thoughts and observations, as well as on what news they publish, so that these prints are, as a matter of course, vapid and devoid of interest, and can not in any sense be called "newspapers."—*New York Graphic.*

AN apparatus lately invented utilizes the expansive power of metals caused by the changes of temperature in the air, the plan being adapted to operating all kinds of light machinery, up to eight or ten horse power. In this arrangement a frame-work supports a power generator, and another frame-work supports a storing device, the two frames being adjusted so as to maintain a fixed relation to each other. The first, or power generator, consists of bars of steel and brass, well supported, so that they may have *free thrusts in opposite* directions, the expansion of the brass in one direction compensating for the expansion of the steel in the opposite; thus the frame never elongates by changes of temperature, but maintains a normal dimension. The thrusts and contractions are both taken up by suitably arranged crossbars, these in turn being connected by levers with racks and cog-wheels, ratchet and pawl arrangements, by which the motion is conveyed to a shaft to be rotated, the shaft being connected with a strong coiled spring. *It is claimed* that any change of temperature will either contract or expand the bars, and thus develop a great power stored in the coiled spring through the action of the immediate parts; and, since the temperature of the atmosphere is continually varying, the action of the apparatus produces a continuous power, without the least outlay of fuel.

At Peace.

A stomach in revolt is an obdurate rebel. Corrected with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, its *dissensions with the food introduced into it in* unwary moments of appetite ceases. Then it is at peace. Then dyspepsia abandons its grip. Then such fractious manifestations as heartburn, a sinking sensation in the pit of the abdo*men between meals and unnatural fullness aft*ward, flatulence; acid gulpings, biliousness, etc., cease to inflict martyrdom. After a course of the national tonic and alterative, the liver and bowels, always more or less disordered during a prolonged attack of indigestion, resume their functions and become regular. Thus not only dyspepsia but its concomitants, constipation and biliousness, are conquered by the medicine, which remedies their fruitful cause, weakness of the organs of digestion. The epigastric nerve, cellular tissue, in short, every organ that bears a part in the digestive processes, acquire vigor and *regularity from* the benign invigorant.

Influence of the Press.

A well-known Cincinnati lawyer, says the *Enquirer*, was speaking to a friend from New York concerning the great activity in prosecuting criminals in the metropolis now and the great number of convictions secured. He cited the cases of the Italian woman, Mrs. Cignarale, recently sentenced to death for the murder of her husband; the man Reade, now under sentence for killing his wife; Greenwell, the Brooklyn man, convicted on circumstantial evidence of killing Lyman D. Weeks, while burglarizing his house, and the evident intention to make it warm for Jacob Sharp.

"How comes all this? What caused the spasm of reform?"

"The newspapers," said the New York man. "The newspapers do it all in New York now. They accuse men, try them, and convict them. Juries are afraid of them. I think the papers are doing pretty good work, too."

"GOLDEN at morning, silver at noon, and lead at night," is the old saying about eating oranges. But there is something that is rightly named Golden, and can be taken with benefit at any hour of the day. This is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, literally worth its weight in gold to anyone suffering with scrofulous affections, impurities of the blood, or diseases of the lungs and liver. It is unfailing. By druggists.

MONEY gets tight so often that it will have a bad reputation for sobriety before long.—*Sioux City Journal.*

THE great past—Re-past.

How to Gain Flesh and Strength.

Use after each meal Scott's Emulsion with Hypophosphites. It is as palatable as milk, and easily digested. The rapidity with which delicate people improve with its use is wonderful. Use it and try your weight. As a remedy for Consumption, Throat affections, and Bronchitis, it is unequaled. Please read: "I used Scott's Emulsion in a child eight months old with good results. He gained four pounds in a *very short time*."—THO. PRIM, M. D., Alabama.

A WORKINGMAN'S wife is a better depositary of his nickels and dimes than is the saloon-keeper.—*Cincinnati Telegram.*

Use Brown's Bronchial Troches for Coughs, Colds, and all other Throat Troubles.—"Pre-eminently the best."—*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.*

WE have noticed that the man who has his nose on the grindstone generally gets his wits sharpened.—*Duluth Paragrapher.*

A Popular Thoroughfare.

The Wisconsin Central Line, although a comparatively new factor in the railroad systems of the Northwest, has acquired an enviable popularity. Through careful attention to details, its service is as near perfection as might be looked for. The train attendants seem to regard their trusts as individual property and as a result the public is served par-excellence. The road now runs solid through fast trains between Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Minneapolis with Pullman's best and unequalled dining cars; it also runs through, solid sleepers between Chicago, Ashland, Duluth and the famous mining regions of Northern Wisconsin and Michigan.

Consumption Surely Cured.

To the Editor: Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above-named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

$500 Reward.

If you suffer from dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody, and putrid; if the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed, and there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice being changed and having a nasal twang; the breath offensive; smell and taste impaired; experience a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough, and general debility, then you are suffering from chronic nasal catarrh. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case at one time, or in one stage of the disease. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive, and dangerous, less understood, or more unsuccessfully treated by physicians. The manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy offer, in good faith, $500 reward for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure. The remedy is sold by druggists at only 50 cents.

THE best belt road is that around a pretty girl's waist.

BEAUTIFUL woman, from whence came thy bloom,
Thy beaming eye, thy features fair?
What kindly hand on thee was laid—
Endowing thee with beauty rare?
"'Twas not ever thus," the dame replied,
"Once pale this face, these features bold;
The 'Favorite Prescription' of Dr. Pierce
Wrought the wondrous change which you behold."

YOU can outlive a slander in half the *time you can outargue it.—Law Circular.*

A Family Jewel.

DOCTOR DAVID KENNEDY, the famous surgeon and physician, of Rondout, N. Y., has sent us a copy of his new Medical treatise, a work of great intrinsic merit, apart from many elegant life illustrations of rare beauty. We find on examination that it is a work of exceeding merit, one which should be kept and READ in every home. In addition to the studied and valuable medical lessons inculcated by the Doctor, there are two Articles from the widely-known author, Col. E. Z. C. Judson (Ned Buntline), which add to the interest of the work. The printed price of this book is only 25 cents; but any one enclosing this notice with the name of the paper from whence it is taken, with four 2-cent postage stamps, will receive the book free by mail.

THE SPECIAL OFFER

OF THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, which we have published, includes the admirable Double Holiday Numbers for Thanksgiving and Christmas, with colored covers and full-page pictures, twenty pages each. These, with the other weekly issues to January 1, 1888, will be sent free to all new subscribers who send $1.75 for a year's subscription to January, 1889. THE COMPANION has been greatly enlarged, is finely illustrated, and no other weekly literary paper gives so much for so low a price.

Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffener is the only invention that will make old boots straight as new.

Catarrh

May affect any portion of the body where the mucous membrane is found. But catarrh of the head is by far the most common, and, strange to say, the most liable to be neglected. It originates in a cold, or succession of colds, combined with impure blood. The wonderful success Hood's Sarsaparilla has had in curing catarrh warrants us in urging all who suffer with this disease to try the peculiar medicine. It renovates and invigorates the blood, and tones every organ.

"I have been troubled with that annoying disease, nasal catarrh, and have taken all kinds of blood purifiers, but never found relief till I used Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I am confident will do all that is claimed. Hurrah for Hood's Sarsaparilla!" J. L. ROUTT, Marksburg, Ky.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for catarrh, and it has done me a great deal of good. I recommend it to all within my reach. Hood's Sarsaparilla has been worth everything to me."—LUTHER D. ROBBINS, East Thompson, Ct.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

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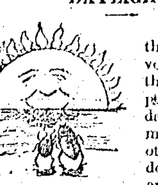

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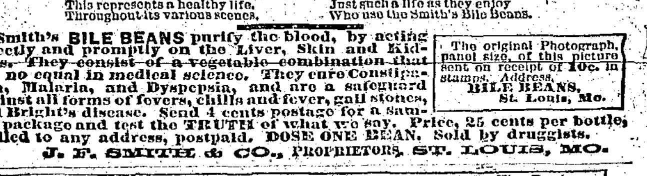

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